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ABSTRACT

This curriculum guide for teachers of elementary school children provides information on Chinese people in America from the 1800's to the present. The purpose is to increase the Chinese American student's awareness and appreciation of his own heritage. Moreover, the guide attempts to develop among all people an understanding and appreciation of that heritage. The contents are divided into the following chapters: (1) China Clippers and the Land of Golden Mountains; (2) The Chinese in the Gold Mines; (3) Working on the Railroad: Background; (4) Working on the Railroad: The Sierra Nevada; (5) Hard Times: Work and Achievement; (6) Hard Times: Prejudice; (7) The Chinatown You Missed: The Bad; (8) The Chinatown You Missed: The Good; (9) Chinatown U.S.A.; (10) What's Good About Living in Chinatown: The Five Senses; (11) What's Good About Living in Chinatown: The Best of Both Worlds. Each chapter includes visuals, narrative, and questions for discussion. References, suggested field trips in San Francisco, and suggested visual aids are included. (DB)

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THE STORY OF THE CHINESE IN AMERICA

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by

MEL JUE

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THE STORY OF THE CHINESE IN AMERICA

by

MEL JUE

The Chinese Bilingual Pilot Program
ESEA TITLE VII

San Francisco Unified School District

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	PAGE
INTRODUCTION	1
PART I - CHINA CLIPPERS & THE LAND OF GOLDEN MOUNTAINS	2
PART II - CHINA CLIPPERS & THE LAND OF GOLDEN MOUNTAINS	8
PART III - THE CHINESE IN THE GOLD MINES	14
PART IV - WORKING ON THE RAILROAD: BACKGROUND	18
PART V - WORKING ON THE RAILROAD: THE SIERRA NEVADAS	26
PART VI - HARD TIMES: WORK & ACHIEVEMENT	32
PART VII - HARD TIMES: PREJUDICE	37
PART VIII - THE CHINATOWN YOU MISSED: THE BAD	44
PART IX - THE CHINATOWN YOU MISSED: THE GOOD	50
PART X - CHINATOWN U.S.A.	54
PART XI - WHAT'S GOOD ABOUT LIVING IN CHINATOWN: THE FIVE SENSES	59
PART XII - WHAT'S GOOD ABOUT LIVING IN CHINATOWN: THE BEST OF BOTH WORLDS	64
SUGGESTED BOOK LIST FOR TEACHERS	68
SUGGESTED FIELD TRIPS	69
SELECTED VISUALS FOR LESSON PLANS (UNDER SEPARATE COVER)	

PLATES

1 - A DOLLAR & A PENNY
2 - AN AMERICAN CLIPPER SHIP
3 - AN EARLY STEAM SHIP
4 - COIT TOWER & STATUE OF COLUMBUS
5 - CHINESE IMMIGRANT LABORERS
6 - A SAILING SHIP
7 - CHINESE IN WESTERN GARB
8 - CHINESE IN WESTERN GARB
9 - A CAUCASIAN FORTY-NINER
10 - EARLY MINING TOOLS
11 - CALIFORNIA GOLD COUNTRY
12 - MAP OF NEVADA
13 - STEAM LOCOMOTIVE & TRAIN
14 - COVERED WAGONS
15 - THE PANAMA JUNGLE
16 - CHARLES CROCKER
17 - BUILDING THE RAILROAD
18 - SAN FRANCISCO FILLED LAND AREAS
19 - VIOLENCE AIMED AT THE CHINESE
20 - CHINESE WITH QUEUES
21 - CHINESE LAUNDRY
22 - EARLY DAYS IN THE CHINESE QUARTERS
23 - MAP OF THE UNITED STATES
24 - MAP OF CALIFORNIA
25 - MAP OF CALIFORNIA IN RELATIONSHIP TO THE WORLD
26 - MAP OF CHINA IN RELATIONSHIP TO THE WORLD

INTRODUCTION

This unit provides to the teachers and students a story of the Chinese in America from the 1800's to the present. It is written to present the history of the Chinese in America and their participation in the growth and development of our country. It is hoped that this unit will increase an awareness of one's own heritage and at the same time develop among all people an understanding and appreciation of that heritage.

THE STORY OF THE CHINESE IN AMERICA

PART I.

China Clippers and the Land of Golden Mountains

Visuals:

An American Clipper Ship (actual model or picture)
A dollar bill (Washington)
A penny (Lincoln)

Narrative:

Almost 200 years ago, when the United States was a very young country, before there was even California, when:

- George Washington was our hero
- 20 years before Abraham Lincoln was born

a former American warship named the "Express of China" sailed up the Pearl River and dropped anchor in the port of Canton in far-away China.

Questions and Discussion:

What is an anchor? Empress? Where is China? Canton? What district in China are your parents from?

Narrative:

It was a wooden ship, weighing 360 tons, or as much as 180 elephants. It was the first ship flying the American flag to reach China.

Visuals:

Use clipper ship model again, show picture of the United State flag as it was then.

Narrative:

And that was the beginning of Trade between the young American country and 4,000 year-old China.

Questions and Discussion:

Explain concept of "trade". How old is the United States? When will the United States be celebrating its 200th birthday?

Narrative:

In 1784, the Empress of China set sail from New York to launch the lucrative American China trade. Trade between China and America helped to bolster the shaky economy of this young nation. Trade grew rapidly from this beginning. Within 6 years, there were often as many as 15 ships crowded in Canton harbor. At that time, nearly all the American ships came from cities on the Atlantic coast; Boston, famous for beans and fish; New York, now home of tall buildings like the Empire State; and Philadelphia a long name for an old city which has the liberty bell.

Questions and Discussion:

What is a harbor? Who's had baked beans? New York steak? What is "Philly" short for?

Visuals:

Map of world showing China and the United States. Point out San Francisco, New York, Boston, Philadelphia and China. Show land masses and oceans, relative positions of Atlantic and Pacific coasts.

Narrative:

The main item for which American ships sailed half-way around the world was tea.

Visuals:

Can of tea, tea bag, teapot and cup. Underscore the importance of this beverage in terms of international usuage; compare with coffee and chocalate.

Narrative:

Other important items that Americans bought in the China trade included:

Visuals:

Silk, porcelain, cotton cloth, objects of ivory, jade, bronze, copper and wood.

Narrative:

In return the Chinese wanted things such as:

Visuals:

Furs - seal and sea otter (from Alaska and North-western America), sandalwood - sweet smelling (from Hawaii), and sea cucumbers - delicious in soup (from the East Indies). They also wanted knives, hammers, and metal tools of all kinds. A very important trade item was ginseng (Faa-Kei Sum).

Questions and Discussion:

Go over again the meaning of "trade" - using student's toys or books as examples on a personal level; relate to nations.

Narrative:

As trade grew, the China traders, as they were called, built more and more fast sailing ships which came

to be known as China Clippers. They were the jet planes of their time: exciting, glamorous, caught imagination of the public. Still exciting even today.

Visuals:

Show model ship and point out distinguishing characteristics of "Clipper" ships:

- tall, 3 masted, long and sleek (more narrow than a classroom)
- large sail area
- slender, long beautiful
- figure-head on bow
- very fast

Convey excitement and romance of such craft.

Narrative:

These ships sometimes also called "Yankee Clippers" because the men who designed, built and sailed clippers were from the part of America known as New England, and people who lived there were called "Yankees". Yankee clipper skippers (captains) were proud of their ships' speed and would race each other to see who was fastest.

One of the most famous and fastest was called "Rainbow", which completed a round trip voyage to China in just 7-1/2 months!

Another famous clipper ship sailed from New York around South America to San Francisco in just 89 days a record never beaten by any other sailing ship. These beautiful clippers were the last of the sailing ships, for even then the new steam-driven ships, early models of today's steam ships, were starting to appear.

Visuals:

Show a picture of early steamship. Point out obvious differences between it and clipper ship. Using map, trace passage of trip from New York, around South America and up to San Francisco.

Narrative:

Over the years, trade grew and grew. American traders - businessmen, teachers, and workers for churches were encouraged to cross the ocean and see China for themselves. In the same way, a small number of Chinese began to arrive by ship in America.

Exactly who came and when isn't known....we do know that in San Francisco, the first Chinese were sailors and merchants who came in the early 1836's, when the first sewing machine was invented. One source stated that in 1848, two men and a woman came on a ship called the "Eagle".

From 1800 to 1850 there were very few Chinese in this country. Immigration records show that the total number of Chinese entering the United States was only 43. However, these figures did not include the arrivals on the West Coast since it was not part of the United States.

But in 1848, something happened which caused thousands of Chinese to cross the 7,000 miles of ocean to America; it was the discovery of gold in California.

In China at this time there was political and economic unrest. Floods and droughts occurred throughout China; famines resulted; uprisings and rebellions took place.

These factors forced many Chinese to decide to migrate from China. Thus many took passage to California, others went to Southeast Asia, Australia, South America and West Indies.

Questions and Discussion:

What is a sewing machine? What is the meaning of one mile? What is the farthest you have walked? What is gold? Why valuable? How used? Have you ever seen the Pacific Ocean?

THE STORY OF THE CHINESE IN AMERICA

PART II.

China Clippers and the Land of Golden Mountains

Narrative:

It all started when a carpenter named John Marshall, while working on a new saw mill, noticed a bit of golden metal shining and flashing in a pond. He reached down and picked up the shiny metal. It looked like gold. He pounded the metal with a rock. The metal flattened like gold. It was gold!

The news spread. Everyone was excited and talking about it. Large numbers of gold-hungry men came. The discovery of gold at Sutter's Mill, just a long horse ride away from Sacramento, our present state capitol, touched off the world's first great Gold Rush.

Questions and Discussion:

What is a saw? A saw mill? Where is Sacramento?

Narrative:

Gold fever spread all over the California. Small towns and villages emptied overnight. People just dropped everything as soon as they could and ran off to the hills to dig for gold.

In time the word of Gold in California spread to the eastern United States and then to Europe. Thousands of men left their jobs on farms and in the cities to make their way to California, the Golden State. These men became permanently known in America as 49ers.

Visuals:

Map of California and world - point out Europe and East coast again.

Questions and Discussion:

Why were they called 49ers? Sing 49er song "My Darling Clementine". Where is Europe? What countries are there? What is a Gold Rush? Have you ever found a nickel or a dime on the street? How did you feel?

Narrative:

By 1852, 200,000 people had moved to California. Sephen Foster's song was changed to "Oh Susannah don't you cry for me - for I'm off to Sacramento with a washbowl on my knee." The news of gold in California reached China. Probably the word was carried back by Chinese merchants returning from San Francisco. Also, sailors, in their excitement, told everyone. With re-telling, stories were spread of a place where gold was just lying around for anyone to come along and pick it up. As news traveled from one Chinese town to another, men began to dream of going to this fabulous place which in Chinese came to be called "Gum San"....."The Land of Golden Mountains".

Visuals:

Copy of newspaper, "Chinese Times". Point out characters "Gum San". Show pictures of Golden Gate Bridge (only since 1936).

Questions and Discussion:

Have you ever heard California called "Gum San"? What is "San Francisco" in Chinese? Explain symbolism of the term "Golden Gate". What is "Golden

Gate Bridge" in Chinese? Where is Golden Gate Park? Golden Gateway?

Narrative:

In 1852 alone, more than 18,000 Chinese passed ... through the Golden Gate (which had no bridge then), In fact, that same year this large number of Chinese speaking newcomers sparked the opening of the 1st Chinese theatre in America.

Visuals:

Drawing of Chinese theatre (in Beebe Book).

Questions and Discussion:

Have you been to a Chinese opera? (Point out the similarity between it and early 19th century theatre)

Narrative:

Many more Chinese were to come in the next few years. How did they come? By ship. Almost all the sailing ships used were American or British owned. Some of them, the most expensive, could cross the Pacific Ocean in 2 months. But most of the Chinese who came to join the Gold Rush were poor and had to settle for much older and slower ships. As more Chinese made up their minds to go to California, cross-Pacific traffic increased...and even rotten, old, leaky ships were used...and some of these took as long as 4 months to make it across China.

What was it like to come from China on a sailing ship?

It was a tough, long trip even under the best conditions. For most Chinese, the conditions were very bad.

Here's what you would have had to go through: (Imagine that you have decided to come to California). You would borrow and save all the money you could to get a ticket for the trip. Probably the cheapest ticket possible still resulted in your owing a lot of money at the start. You would get aboard the ship in Canton or Hong Kong, either with friends or alone. Getting on was hard because you had to walk a long way to the ship with all your belongings in a bamboo basket, and a bedroll on your back.

Questions and Discussion:

Have you ever been on a ship? What is a bedroll? Could you carry all your clothes and belongings at one time? If you had to go on a long trip, what would you take? (This to hammer home the gravity and seriousness of the Chinese gold seeker's decision).

Visuals:

Show pictures of Chinese laborer-immigrants with basket and other gear.

Narrative:

Once on board, you followed others with whom you were to travel down many stairs to the dark, dirty, crowded hold of the ship. In order to make as much money as possible, greedy ship-owners and captains would jam as many of you as they could into very small areas. Moving around was very difficult. Fresh air was cut off. Everyone slept, ate and sat on straw mats on the floor. It was always uncomforably hot, damp or cold. The smell was terrible. Especially when men would get sea-sick and be unable to keep themselves clean. Food would spoil. There were rats. Sometimes sickness would develop and

and spread because of the unhealthy conditions. Water would become scarce. The trip was long and boring. Men would become irritable and quarrel. Fights would occur between passengers and even between ship's crew and passengers.

Questions and Discussion.

What happened if the wind died? Discuss the sounds of early sea travel: the wind, sails flapping, the creaking and groaning of the ship, the smash of water on the ship. What is salt air? Salt water? What's it like to walk on a ship....what are sea legs? Would you like to sleep on the floor?

Visuals:

Depiction of sailing ship. Interiors: pieces of rope, ships lanterns, boards. Refer to Maritime Museum. Compare with ships of today - exterior and interior. Show picture of a rat.

Narrative:

Going up on deck was rarely allowed. Some crew members would rob, cheat and generally mistreat you and the other passengers. Many Chinese would die before reaching San Francisco. In 1854, during one 80-day crossing, 100 out of 500 passengers aboard died before reaching San Francisco. Bad treatment was common. Laws were made to protect the passengers, but high profits made it worth-while to ignore them. Finally, after nearly 100 days of this hardship, the hills of San Francisco appeared on the horizon. You made it!

Despite the dangers, thousands of Chinese would arrive in San Francisco, weak, tired, still sea sick, but otherwise in good condition. A bit worried and

fearful, but glad to get off the ship. After waiting patiently you would stagger under your heavy load, bedroll, small bundles, basket, and several sets of clothing in layers on your back. On the docks, more delay, noise and confusion, while your papers were checked and your baggage checked, especially for opium.

There you'd be greeted by the first friendly faces. ....representatives of Chinese organizations. These men would call out in Chinese and you would toss your belongings in a wagon and march off behind it with your new friends to Chinatown and your first good meal and bed in several months. In a matter of days, after getting mining tools and food, you were off, refreshed, happy, excited, and in high hopes, for the Gold Country. You were at last ready for riches and success in the Land of the Golden Mountains.

Visuals:

Reproduction of Golden Gate in 1850's. Picture of crowded dock area, with ships tied up. Drawing of Chinese quarter of San Francisco. Picture of 1849-1850 San Francisco. Picture of Chinese in typical Chinese Western garb of the times. Compare with picture of typical Caucasian 49er.

Questions and Discussion:

Almost all of the Chinese who came to America were men. For instance, at the end of 1851, there were 12,000 men and only 7 women. Why? Discuss the implications of this imbalance of men and women..... the Chinese never intended to stay and become citizens. It was only a sojourn for the Chinese emigrants. They wanted to make their fortunes and return home.

THE STORY OF THE CHINESE IN AMERICA

PART III.

THE CHINESE IN THE GOLD MINES

Finding Other Work: Helping to Build California

Narrative:

Gold was what had attracted the Chinese to California. The newly arrived Chinese men were impatient to be off for the Gold Hills. As soon as they felt strong again, they wasted no time in going out and looking for gold. As quickly as they could pick up mining tools, food, and supplies, they were off. Sometimes they were organized into groups to work for someone else and sometimes they decided to work for themselves. They were happy, excited and in great hopes of success.

Questions and Discussion:

If possible bring in an actual pick to demonstrate the hard labor involved in digging for gold.

Visuals:

Pictures of pick, shovel, pan and other early mining tools. A gold object, to show its inherent value again.

Narrative:

After getting to the gold hills by foot, the Chinese gold miners found out things didn't quite work out that well. Although everyone was supposed to have an equal chance to find the gold, people who did

not speak English or had different color of skin had a difficult time.

White miners, who were in the gold fields first, did not consider anyone who wasn't white as equals. This included Indians, Mexicans, and ranking lowest, the Chinese.

Visuals:

Pictures of whites, Indians, Mexicans, and Chinese. Show drawings illustrating the conflicts between whites, other groups.

Narrative:

As more and more Chinese came to the towns scattered all over the mining country, the feelings between Chinese and whites (Americans) became worse and worse. Some towns and mining camps chased out the Chinese newcomers by threats or even force. The Chinese were often beaten, robbed, laughed at, rudely treated, pushed around, and cheated. Many were killed by gun, knife, and rope. Chinese were not welcome. In most places the Chinese could dig for gold only in areas long since worked over by others and no longer producing gold.

As if the hard work and tough treatment were not enough, to make things worse, the Chinese had to pay a special foreign miner's tax which no white miner had to pay.

Frustrated, tired, under pressure, picked on by the whites, the Chinese, still determined to find gold, would sometimes fight amongst themselves in their bitterness.

Visuals:

On a map of California, point out "Gold Country." Use Sunset book. Read off colorful mining camp

names such as Angel Camp, Hoo Doo, Poor Man's Creek, Cut Throat Bar, even China Camp. Show pictures of guns and knifes. Show typical mining scenes.

Questions and Discussion:

Why didn't police protect the Chinese from violence and mistreatment? Discuss some reasons why they were scapegoats, victims of mining camp hostility (competition, physical appearance, clothing, tendency to keep to themselves, "frontier democracy by force", passivity, customs, religion).

Narrative:

Many of the Chinese, discouraged, and homesick no longer wanted to stay in America and went back to China. Of the more than 60,000 Chinese who came to California in the 1850's, half returned to China within 10 years.

Visuals:

Demonstrate what "60,000" means. Eg. - Kezar Stadium filled to capacity.

Narrative:

Among those who stayed, many continued to work in the mines. Some had to find other jobs in towns away from San Francisco. Most others left the gold fields and mining camps and swarmed back into San Francisco. There they quickly recognized excellent chances for making money in the city by doing jobs that whites, intent on "striking it rich quick" by finding gold, didn't want to take. Chinese became carpenters, restaurant operators and workers, shipbuilders, hotel workers, wood choppers, farm workers, sawmill workers, stone cutters, boot and saddle makers, laundry operators and workers. They worked at sewing factory jobs, broom making, and even cigar making.

Visuals:

Depict or actually exhibit the above job categories. Eg. display broom, a cigar, a hammer, a shoe, an iron. Show what San Francisco of late 1850's looked like.

Questions and Discussion:

Guess what the price of one egg was during the Gold Rush days? ($1). Discuss this aspect of Gold Rush economy. Why did food and supplies cost so much? Was it smart to go into other businesses, besides the actual search for gold?

Narrative:

Because there was a shortage of men who were willing to take on these kinds of ordinary but essential jobs, the Chinese were considered important and they were praised for their hard work and efficiency. For the Chinese, their new jobs made life more comfortable than mining. Newspapers commented on their willingness to work, quietness, cheerfulness, and cleanliness.

Questions and Discussion:

How many states are there in the United States? What is the hardest work you can think of? Have you ever been praised for doing hard work?

Narrative:

The willingness of the Chinese to work hard and to find new work helped him to personally survive. He proved himself tough, practical, uncomplaining and courageous. In meeting this personal challenge, the Chinese played a major role in helping California to develop. In the next few years, the Chinese were to take yet another giant step in building California.

THE STORY OF THE CHINESE IN AMERICA

PART IV.

Working on the Railroad: Background on the Long Iron Trail

Narrative:

Since the early 1800's, when the train was first invented, people had dreamed of building a railroad across the whole United States.

Visuals:

A model steam locomotive and train with tracks. Take time to point out function of tracks and details: rails, ties, and spikes. A map of the United States. Indicate eastern United States where there was an existing network of rail lines. Demonstrate fire-belching, noisy, frightening quality of early steam trains with a record. Mention that early locomotives had a tendency to blow up. Show aim of transcontinental railroad: to join East and West. (Coast to coast idea.)

Questions and Discussion:

What's the difference between a car-road and a railroad? Have you ever been on a train? Seen one?

Narrative:

In 1862, after 30 years of dreaming, planning, and bickering, the United States Government with Abraham Lincoln as President, decided that it would be a good

idea to build a railroad line across the whole United States to join the East and the West.

There were many good reasons for this decision:

1. A transcontinental railroad would provide a shorter, faster way to transport trade goods between the Far East (China) and the big eastern United States cities.

2. It would be a faster, shorter way to move people who wanted to go west, especially with the attraction of the Gold Rush.

3. The East was afraid that if there were no link between the East and California, the new western state and its riches would enter the Civil War on the side of the South instead of the North.

Questions and Discussion:

What was the Civil War? Explain briefly only enough to establish its relationship to this phase of California history. What does transcontinental mean? (Show on map).

Narrative:

To understand the importance of the idea of the transcontinental railroad it is necessary to answer the question: exactly how did people in the olden days travel to the West and California? Besides the natural growing urge just to move west, the discovery of gold in California prompted huge numbers of people to rush westward. These pioneers had to be a tough bunch. Just getting to California was a lot of effort.

There were 3 ways to get to California: First, by land. This meant using mules, oxen, or horse-drawn covered wagons piled high with all their belongings. Month after month of patient walking (to rest the

animals) and riding, and bumping and rolling, in sun and rain, and wind. Crossing dry, hot deserts and up steep mountains. It meant suffering thirst, heat; it meant facing dangerous rattlesnakes, wild animals, mosquitoes, and it meant fighting Indians. It meant many people would die and be buried on the trail. On the way the trail would be marked by broken wagons, the bones of dead horses and oxen, and abandoned personal belongings. It was hardship and heartbreak for many; going to California by land was no picnic or party. Typically it would take 4 to 5 months for a crossing in "Wagon Trains". People had to be strong and determined and the names they gave their wagons reflected this "California or Bust"; "Rough and Ready".

Questions and Discussion:

Relate this to what students have seen many times on television and in western movies.

Visuals:

Pictures of wagon trains, horses, oxen, people in "Western" garb.

Narrative:

A second way to get to California, if the traveler did not want to go by land, was to go by sea. Ships sailed from the East Coast cities to the West Coast and back by way of the long established Cape Horn route.

This meant sailing over 8,000 miles down the Atlantic Coast of North and South America and then back another 7,000 miles up the Pacific Coast of California. With luck, the trip took 4 months. However, it wasn't unusual to have trips take 6 to 8 months. This was very boring and not at all safe: storms, shipwrecks, and sickness happened often.

Visuals:

Use map while describing above. Show pictures of ships.

Questions and Discussion:

What would happen on sailing ships when there was no wind? What and where is Cape Horn? Why was it dangerous? Explain expression "round the horn".

Narrative:

"Sail'n around the Horn" was a main route for heavy freight....but most people who went to California by sea chose an interesting but still dangerous shorter route: By ship to Panama, getting off there to walk, or on mule-back, 28 miles along a jungle trail to the Pacific side of the Isthmus. There they would get aboard another ship and sail the rest of the way to San Francisco. This wasn't exactly Disneyland either: The trip meant risking heat, tropical fevers, jungle and creatures, disease, mosquitoes, insects, and often a long wait for an overcrowded ship. Many people died on the way.

Visuals:

Show jungle pictures; bananas, a Panama crop; parrots, a Panama bird. Display a picture of a mosquito. Explain that they sometimes carry disease.

Questions and Discussion:

How many of you have heard of the Panama Canal? What two oceans does it join? Why is it important?

Narrative:

So you see, there were 3 ways to get to California during the Gold Rush. All of them were dangerous. No matter how you chose to go, it was always a long, boring, tiring trip, even if you didn't get sick or hurt. Wasn't it amazing that so many made it to California in this way and even more surprising, with their good health and high hopes? Little wonder that the American people were glad to know about the transcontinental railroad. When it was finished, people would have an easy, fast way to go to California and return.

Questions and Discussion:

Who had the more difficult and dangerous trip to California, the Chinese from Canton or the Americans from New York?

Narrative:

Abraham Lincoln, the 16th President of the United States, signed a law which gave two railroad building companies the right to build and operate a transcontinental rail line. One company, called the Central Pacific Railroad Co., would start building from Sacramento, California and work eastward. A second company, the Union Pacific, would start from Omaha, Nebraska and work westward until its rails met the Central Pacific's. Both companies would be paid according to the miles of rails laid. So the two companies were really in a race to see who could lay more miles of track.

Visuals:

Trace the above slowly on the map. Picture of Abraham Lincoln. Show a $5 bill.

Questions and Discussion:

What kind of name is "Omaha"? (Indian) Where is it? What state? Where is Sacramento? What is its importance to California? Who's the most well known person living there? How far is it from San Francisco?

Narrative:

It took a while to get started, but in 1863, the Central Pacific Railroad Co., began to build their end of the transcontinental railroad from Sacramento, California. It was the start of the great Iron Trail in the West.

The Central Pacific had big problems to solve:

1. It had very little money.
2. Almost everything used in building a railroad had to be ordered and delivered from factories in the East.

The Central Pacific shopping list included: locomotives and cars, iron rails (56 pounds to the yard) spikes, fishplates, blasting powder and tools such as hammers, picks, shovels, axes, and saws.

In those days, railroad builders did not have steam shovels, bulldozers, or power drills, the giant madhines of today which do the work of many men. All they had were hand tools. Dirt and rocks were hauled by wheel barrows and one-horse dump carts. Most of all, railroad construction depended upon the muscles and sweat of men. All the tools and equipment in the world would be useless without man power.

Visuals:

Exhibit hand tools mentioned and describe function.

Questions and Discussion:

Why did everything have to be ordered from the East? Without the railroad how would the supplies have to be sent?

Narrative:

The Central Pacific Railroad Co. soon discovered that they did not have enough men to do the job. Why?

1. Pay was too low.
2. Work was too difficult.
3. Even though the Gold Rush was over, men were still attracted by the possibility of becoming rich in the newly discovered gold and silver mines of Nevada.

Men had braved many difficulties to come to California in order to get rich quick.....the idea of hard work on a railroad at just $1 a day just didn't appeal to them.

Central Pacific advertised for 5,000 workers - but not many men signed up. Out of every 100 men hired, less than 10 stayed on longer than a week. Trying as hard as they could, Central Pacific could never get more than 800 whites to work.

Questions and Discussion:

Concept of "pay". What does "5,000" mean, really? How many pupils are there in your school?

Visuals:

Show a one dollar bill and a silver dollar; relate it to buying power and hourly wage scale.

Narrative:

Charles Crocker, who was in charge of the actual building of the Central Pacific Railroad, came up with an answer to the shortage of workers: "Hire the Chinese", he ordered. His tough Construction Superintendent, Strobridge, was unbelieving and shocked.

The Chinese? Men who seldom weighed more than 120 pounds? Why, this was railroad construction, heavy work, requiring big, strong 6-footers. The Chinese were just too small for the job.

Still, no one could offer any other answer to the railroad's problem of getting enough people to work, and time was running out. So the construction superintendent gave in and agreed to accept a few Chinese workers - just to try them out first, of course.

The 1st crew of 50 Chinese workers arrived on the job on a cold Spring day in 1865. They did look weak and small. At first, they worked on grading, leveling the ground with their picks and shovels and preparing the rail bed.

But they seemed to learn quickly. They worked steadily with determination and without becoming tired. Gradually, the Chinese were given harder and harder jobs and they did well - better than anyone else had done! That did it. Central Pacific began hiring Chinese from all over California..... and when they ran out of Chinese laborers, they began to recruit Chinese directly from China. ($1 a day and all the tea they could drink!) In a few months, Central Pacific had thousands of Chinese railroad workers. In 1866 there were over 10,000 Chinese on the job. From 1865 and until the line was finished 4 years later, the Chinese formed the main part of the Central Pacific's work force.

Visuals:

Show a picture of Crocker. Refer to map again to underscore how far Central Pacific was willing to go for workers.

THE STORY OF THE CHINESE IN AMERICA

PART V.

WORKING ON THE RAILROAD: CONQUERING THE SIERRA NEVADAS

Narrative:

The blue shirted, basket-hatted Chinese workmen came at the right time. For the hardest part of the work was just ahead: putting a railroad over and through a solid wall of granite, a mountain range called "Sierra Nevada" - in English this means "snow-capped saw" and that was just that - many mountains grouped closely together, snow all over and over a mile high in places. It seemed impossible to get through, but there was no way to get around it. The Chinese workmen had to go over and through the mountains. This meant tunneling and bridging. No one in the world had ever tried to do anything as difficult before.

Visuals:

Show pictures of Sierra-Nevada range. Exhibit a "coolie basket hat."

Questions and Discussion:

What is a tunnel? A bridge? Has anyone ever been to Lake Tahoe? Have you ever been on a hike in the mountains? Imagine having to climb and work hard at the same time.

Narrative:

Directed by Crocker and Strobridge, the Chinese began attacking the Sierra Nevada mountains. They cut tall

trees, pulled out stumps, graded the railroad bed, put down the ties and spiked home rails. Thousands of picks and drills pecked away day after day. Gun powder thundered loudly to blast away rock. Inch by inch the workers scooped and carved a path for the railroad up steep cliffs. The Chinese looked like an Army attacking nature itself, shoveling, carting, drilling and blasting rock and earth.

Visuals:

Show picture of tree stumps and mountain forests. Indicate hardship involved in building a railroad in such terrain.

Narrative:

The Chinese were not only hard working: they used their brains and their courage. Here's an example:

Along some stretches the cliff sides didn't even allow room enough for footholds. The Chinese would weave large round wicker baskets with sides about waist high. (Shaped like a garbage can). The baskets were taken to the top of the mountain. There 1 or 2 Chinese workmen climbed into each basket and then men and basket would be lowered by rope and pulleyed over the side of the cliff. Dangling dangerously in their baskets, thousands of feet above the valley floor, the Chinese would then chop a series of holes in the side of the cliff, stuffing each hole with blasting powder. The fuse was lit, a hand signal given, and the baskets were then quickly pulled up in a frantic scramble for safety. The explosion that followed announced that a few more feet of ledge had been blasted out of the mountain side.

Sometimes the baskets weren't pulled up in time. Sometimes the rope would snap. Men would tumble thousands of feet down the cliff side. No one knows

how many Chinese died in this way or in the many accidents that happened in the Sierras. The best guess is between 500 to 1000 died on just the mountain phase of the work.

Visuals:

Pictures of railroad building. Why don't they show more Chinese workers? Show a woven basket.

Narrative:

Another of the more dangerous activity-jobs was tunneling. When they couldn't build over a mountain, they would dig a hole through it. In all, 15 tunnels were needed. Many had to be dug through solid granite. Sometimes it took a whole day just to go 6 or 8 inches.

Questions and Discussion:

What tunnel takes you from Chinatown to downtown? How long do you think it took to dig it? Emphasize the staggering physical difficulties of the work.

Narrative:

The weather itself was an obstacle that had to be conquered. Wind, rain, and snow made the going slow and dangerous. Often the snow would come sliding down from above, crushing and burying the Chinese workers. Men just disappeared and their bodies would not be found until the snow melted in the Spring. Some would be found still holding picks and shovels in their dead hands. Sometimes as much as half the workers had to be put to work clearing snow.

Questions and Discussion:

The courage of the Chinese workers in the mountains won the respect of the white men. When the Chinese had first arrived on the job, the white workers laughed at them. Now they worked well together, 6 days a week. Still, the white workers couldn't help noticing several things about the Chinese workers

- The fact that the Chinese spoke little or no English proved not to be a problem. They learned quickly by watching others. Once shown how to do a job, they were fast to figure out the rest.

- Each crew of 20 workers hired its own Chinese cook! Imported Chinese groceries were sent regularly by merchants in San Francisco. Everyone shared in the cost of his food. The main diet included dried fish, bamboo shoots, bean sprouts, noodles, salted cabbage, rice, pork and Chinese bacon. On special occasions, they would have dried oysters, abalone, chicken, duck and dried mushrooms. To the Central Pacific's white workers, who got along on a menu consisting of boiled beef, bread, potatoes, and coffee, the Chinese meals were a source of wonderment.

- The Chinese worked from dawn to dusk with few breaks and fewer complaints. When someone was sick, there would always be a substitute. Their endurance and morale were unquestioned.

- The Chinese drank tea by the gallon. Even while they worked, "tea boys" trotted up to Chinese workmen, passing out hot tea.

- One other thing which amazed their co-workers: Every night, before supper, the Chinese workmen would line up before barrels of warm water, remove their dirty clothing and bathe themselves, changing into clean clothes afterwards.

Questions and Discussion:

Do you like Chinese food? What's your favorite? How many days can you go without Chinese food? Discuss "tea" break vs. soda pop break. Which would pupils rather have?

Visuals

Make a display of above food samples.

Narrative:

As if they had not already proven themselves, the Chinese finished building the transcontinental railroad with an exciting and dramatic achievement: They set a world's record for laying the most trackage in a single day. The rival Union Pacific had long annoyed Central Pacific's Crocker by claiming the record for itself. It stood at just over 8 miles, although it had taken the U.P.'s crews 24 hours to do it.

Sure that his Chinese workers could do better, and set a new record, Crocker handpicked a team of 848 men for the effort. They began at 7 o'clock on April 28, 1869. With a group from Union Pacific watching, the Chinese workers raced along in a line that stretched 2 miles. Like a well organized army the men worked feverishly. At day's end, 12 hours later, the Central Pacific's Chinese had set a new world's record of over 10 miles in 12 hours. It was an achievement that was never to be equalled even by modern methods.

The only thing left to do was to actually link up with the Union Pacific.

Questions and Discussion:

What's the longest you have worked? Were you tired?

Visuals:

Map of the United States. Point out "Iron Trail". Indicate starting point of both railroads and where they linked up.

Narrative:

On May 10, 1869, at a place called Promontory Point, 6-1/2 years of determined effort ended successfully. The Central Pacific had come 690 miles from Sacramento.

The courage, hard work, and endurance of the men from China had played a major part in building the first railroad across the United States. Of the 2 rail lines, there was no doubt that the Central Pacific's (the Chinese workers railroad) was the greater building achievement. More important, they had, by helping to build the Pacific Railroad, played a big part in developing the strength and wealth of America.

A Chinese crew lifted the last rail in place for Central Pacific. An Irish crew did the same for Union Pacific. Two gold spikes were brought from California to be used as the last spikes. With a few taps of the silver-plated hammer, the transcontinental railroad was joined and finished.

No longer was the American West cut off from the American East. The country was one. And the Chinese had helped to make it possible.

THE STORY OF THE CHINESE IN AMERICA

PART VI.

HARD TIMES: WORK AND ACHIEVEMENT

Narrative:

The Chinese in California contributed much to the state's early economic growth and played a strong, vital role in starting many of California's major industries. The early Chinese themselves probably didn't notice how important they were - they were merely concentrating on earning enough money to eat and perhaps have enough left over to send home to China.

Questions and Discussion:

What does the term "hard times", "economic growth", and "industry" mean? Go over the concept of "earning enough money to eat".

Narrative:

From the very beginning, the Chinese in America had a very hard life. As we have seen, the Gold Rush, although exciting and colorful, required patience, strong muscles and great staying power. It was slow, dirty work. All the miners, including the Chinese had to have strong backs and tough minds in order to survive. Even then, very few were successful. Building a railroad was even more demanding and difficult work - ranking among the hardest work ever done in American history.

Questions and Discussion:

(Try to give the students a sense of what it means

to do physically exhausting labor day in and day out.) What is the hardest work you have ever done? What is "staying power"? What does it mean to have a "tough mind"? Have you ever touched the hands of someone who does physical labor? Have you ever run so far and fast that you just had to sit down and rest? Why did the Chinese seem to do only the hard jobs? (Cite language, willingness to work, ability to endure hardship, lack of education, training, adaptibility, acceptance of low pay). Why aren't there more people doing heavy labor work today? (Point out that such jobs do exist today in Africa and Asia. Discuss the impact of labor saving modern machinery.)

Visuals:

Show work action illustrations - men digging, lifting, pulling, pushing, carrying, swinging heavy tools, bending, hoisting, etc. - anything depicting manual labor. Emphasize that in the 1860's to the 80's there were few of today's machines.

Narrative:

In the early West, everyone had to work hard - there just weren't many "easy" jobs - but the Chinese seemed always to end up with the hardest work of all. Often the work was something no one else wanted to do. Building the transcontinental railroad was one example. What other kinds of work did the Chinese do? Here are some examples:

1. Building other railroads - because of their proven ability, experience, and willingness to take jobs, the Chinese were to build many other major railroads, including the Northern Pacific, the Southern Pacific and even the Canadian Pacific and most of California's other early railroads.

2. Mining - quick silver in Lake County, Oregon, and Washington. Coal mines of Wyoming.

3. Major Land Projects - San Francisco - Chinese did the physical work of making San Francisco into a larger city. Much of San Francisco today stands on man-made land - Chinese made! Back in mid-1800's San Francisco was largely submerged. It was mostly marshlands, swamps, and the bayside of lagoons. Filling-in these wet areas with tons of dirt made San Francisco much larger. It took years - and Chinese did most of the work.

   San Francisco streets - as the City grew, many of the earliest streets and sidewalks had to be built - leveled and graded. Chinese labor did this.

   Elsewhere in California - Chinese dug canals, built irrigation systems, turned swampland into millions of acres of rich farmland in the Sacramento and San Joaquin river areas, in Southern California, built leeves to protect against flooding and put up dams.

4. Construction - as San Francisco and other towns all over California developed, Chinese were used in all types of construction work. Chinese muscles and skill were involved in the construction of roads and bridges.

5. Farming - Chinese were much engaged in tilling, planting, caring for, and harvesting crops all over the West. Celery, asparagus, peaches, prunes, apricots, tomatoes, wine grapes and rice were some of the Chinese farm laborers' products. By 1880, one half of the farm workers in California were Chinese.

6. Fishing - from the Oregon boundary to Baja, California, Chinese engaged in the fishing industry. The principal fishing centers were San Francisco, Monterey, and San Diego. Shrimp and abalone were dominated by the Chinese workers.

7. Factory Workers - skillful, dependable and cheap, Chinese formed much of the labor force in these fields, the manufacture of these products; harnesses, saddles, boots, shoes, clothing, wool and cotton textiles, brooms, light tools, sacks, jute, paper, lumber milling, soap making, cigar making and boat building.

Of course, many Chinese were in jobs for which the Chinese were, then as now, best known, such as laundries, restaurants, house servants, and cooks. If these were easy jobs in those days, these were so considered, although no one would think of them as "easy" today.

So you see, the early days of the Chinese in America were hard times because the work was hard. The kind of work the Chinese took in order to survive required courage, endurance, patience and most of all, strength of body and mind.

Questions and Discussion:

Did you know that 100 years ago, San Francisco Bay came right up to Kearny and Montgomery Streets? Why not now? What is a factory? Have you ever been inside one? What is a coal mine? What is a farm? Ever visited one? Ever plant anything? Ever picked fruit off a tree? Seen vegetables growing? What does "filled land" mean? What's a "leevee"? What's a "swamp"? What's a "marshland"? Where did they get all the dirt for filling in swamps? Has anyone watched a house or building actually being put up?

Visuals:

Using a map of San Francisco, point out the "filled" areas of San Francisco (Montgomery to the Bay, Marina, China Basin). Also indicate the street patterns - almost the same as originally laid out by early engineers and built by Chinese. Show 1860-70-80-90 street scenes of San Francisco.

Eg., the Telegraph Hill area of the 1860's....compare with today. Show pictures of people in the post-Gold Rush era....the buildings. Try to show photos of old Chinatown....give students a view of the decades before the turn of the century.

Bring in and display one example of each fruit or vegetable mentioned. Refer to earlier visual samples (broom, cigar, show) to give pupils an idea of what products were made in factories staffed by Chinese. Point out examples of woolen and cotton clothing worn by students.

On a map of the United States, point out Colorado, Canada, Oregon and Washington to show scope of Chinese travel in search of work. Show pictures (or actual sample) of fish, shrimp, and abalone shell.

Display samples of farm produce mentioned: celery, asparagus, peaches, prunes, apricots, grapes, rice. Ask students to identify.

THE STORY OF THE CHINES IN AMERICA

PART VII.

HARD TIMES: PREJUDICE - "THE CHINESE MUST GO!"

Narrative:

Not only were the early days hard times for the Chinese because of the work they performed - but because of the way Chinese were treated.

Almost from the beginning, Californians tended to look upon the arriving Chinese immigrants with curiosity and puzzlement. Why?

- Chinese language was so different
- Religion different
- Customs different
- Food different
- Looks different - especially the hair style, shaved foreheads and pigtails
- Clothing was different - as in China they wore loose fitting dark blue cotton blouses and baggy trousers to match.

Even so, the arrival of the Chinese in California during those early days (1850's) didn't frighten or distrub anyone. People thought of them as just another colorful group to add to the many that made up early California. In fact, in 1852, the Governor of California described the Chinese as "one of the best of our newly adopted citizens."

Visuals:

Show picture of early Chinese settler; compare his clothes and appearance with that of white "49er". Ask student to point out differences.

Questions and Discussion:

Give a simple definition of "prejudice"; clarify with examples. What is an immigrant? Make sure these two words are understood by every student.

Narrative:

From a slow steady start, Chinese arrivals in California took a sudden jump - in 1852 more than 18,000 came over in that year alone. As more Chinese came through the Golden Gate, many Californians began to get worried about their growing numbers. There was increased talk and fear. When was it going to end? Would there be a flood of Chinese into the American West?

The reason for the fear was based on money and jobs. What each person felt about the Chinese coming to America depended on his own position:

People with money - rich men such as employers and investors wanted as many Chinese to come as possible. They believed that California needed men to do the hard mining, building and farm work and the Chinese seemed to be one group willing and able to take on back breaking jobs. Businessmen felt that plentiful Chinese labor would help the state to grow and become richer, also they played Chinese against white labor.

Working men - were against Chinese coming to America because to them, it meant unfair competition for jobs. The more Chinese the fewer jobs for others. They accused California businessmen of using Chinese laborers to hold down their pay and living standards of all working people.

As economic depression hit the nation, the Chinese became the scapegoats and were blamed for depriving white laborers of their jobs. Acts of violence were committed against the Chinese. The hostility extended even to thos who hired Chinese workers.

This period was marked by government corruption, railroad and land monopolies. Numerous industries were making the transition from sweatshop conditions to modern factory methods. This eliminated many laborers. Heavy competition in manufactured products from the East continued to bring wages down. From this time on, whenever business was bad and jobs hard to find in California, the Chinese were blamed.

Questions and Discussion:

Compare the fear of job competition to (as an example) a student's fear that someone will take his seat in a classroom. What is a businessman? An employer? Working man? Go over just how it is that a group being willing to work for less money would jeopardize another group's chances. Why were Chinese considered good workers?

Narrative:

Prejudice against the Chinese started and grew in the gold mining regions. There the Chinese miners were often robbed, beaten, cheated and pushed around. Out of the miner's camps came a well known saying "Not a Chinaman's Chance". To be a Chinese in California in those days meant having little, if any chance at all.

The worse thing was, that the Chinese were the target of gangs and picked on, but the police were not energetic in protecting them against these attacks. Everyone thought the Chinese would leave after the railroad was finished. But while some did go back to China, most stayed and more kept coming over.

As if hitting, pushing, attacking and chasing them were not enough, there were other ways to make the Chinese feel unwelcome. For instance, special laws were made which were designed to work against the Chinese people:

- A special tax on "foreign miners" - in reality collected only from the Chinese.

- A "fishing tax" designed to discourage Chinese fishermen from competing with white fishermen.

- A special law which forced Chinese, who had been arrested, to have their (queue) pigtails cut.

The best example of how unfair to Chinese these laws were was the famous laundry law. This law said that you had to pay a license fee of

$2 every 3 months if your laundry were using 1-horse wagons
$4 every 3 months if your laundry were using 2-horse wagons
and $15 every 3 months if your laundry were not using horse drawn wagons.

It just happened that Chinese laundries at that time could not afford to keep a horse.....they carried their laundry in baskets. By charging the highest fee on horseless laundries, the law was clearly aimed at forcing the Chinese out of business!

Visuals:

Show illustrations of violence aimed at Chinese; Chinese fishermen; Chinese with pigtails, a Chinese laundryman; a court room scene.

Questions and Discussion:

What is "tax"? A law? A laundry? Have a discussion on the concept of "fair". Repeat the earlier discussion about "prejudice". What is worse, physical violence - to be hit - or to be the victim of unfair laws?

Narrative:

It became a common sight in San Francisco and other cities, to see white people throwing stones and mud at Chinese. Chinese were beaten, kicked, shot at. They had laundry or vegetables stolen from their baskets and even had their pigtails cut. In 1871, in Los Angeles the worst outbreak of violence took place: an angry mob of whites attacked the Chinese section of town burning and smashing as they went. 18 Chinese were killed and many others hurt. In many other places around the country, Chinese were attacked, killed or chased out of their homes.

Questions and Discussion:

Emphasize that the foregoing descriptions took place a hundred years ago, that today, the situation is entirely diffierent. Where is Los Angeles?

Narrative:

The anti-Chinese movement reached its worse moments when California was going through one of its worse business periods. People were afraid, uncertain, confused. Poor people, ordinary white working men were easily persauaded that the Chinese were a threat to them and were, as a group, to blame for all his troubles. A man named Denis Kearney was especially effective at getting the unhappy white working men excited and angry about the Chinese. He made loud speeches all over San Francisco and stirred up unfriendly feelings, urging violence with his slogan "the Chinese must go". His argument was simple and effective: "The Chinese are taking jobs from the white people. Cheap labor will force you to accept lower pay if you want to work. The only solution: get rid of the Chinese."

Visuals:

Show a picture of Kearney. There are scenes of mob violence depicted in various pictorial histories of San Francisco and California; select and point out to students. Display an old photo of Portsmouth Square where many working men often gathered to hear anti-Chinese speeches.

Questions and Discussion:

What does "anti" mean? Anti-Chinese? If you were white, would you have been convinced that the Chinese were bad? If you were an employer, would you be tempted by cheap foreign labor?

Narrative:

Despite all these methods to make the Chinese feel unwelcome and go home, they stayed and even increased in number. During the first 100 years of United State history, everyone, including the Chinese, were officially welcome to come to the United States by the government. Anyone who wanted to come over, could just come. But gradually the United States government was pressured to pass new laws to control Chinese immigration. For example one law, called the 15 passenger law, limited each ship coming into the United States to 15 Chinese passengers at the most.

After trying other laws to hold down the number of Chinese entering the country, the Congress in 1882, passed the Chirese Exclusion Act. This stopped Chinese immigration for 10 years. When this law expired in 1892, it was renewed for 10 more years. Then in 1902 and 1904, Congress still determined to keep the Chinese out, passed new laws which made Chinese exclusion permanent.

This was the first time the American government ever stopped people of a specific country from coming into the United States as immigrants. In the years following, small numbers of Chinese continued to make their way to America to stay temporarily as students or for short visits. But for all practical purposes, no Chinese citizen could come over to the United States as an immigrant for 61 years, from 1882 to 1943 - when the Chinese Exclusion Act was finally repealed.

Visuals:

Compare the years 1882 and 1943 - by photos of respective clothing styles, modes of transportation, architecture, to dramatize the long tenure of the Exclusion Act.

Questions and Discussion:

Explain what a "Government" is. Congress? What kinds of people would want to get our government to keep Chinese people out? Define "Exclusion", "Repeal" Be sure that everyone understands the meaning of the "Chinese Exclusion Act" - suggest use of some example from the child's world such as substituting phrase "the Playground Exclusion Act". Emphasize its cruel uniqueness and the ramifications of the extraordinary long time it was in force. (Ramifications include social, economic deprivation, illegal entry, the endoresement and sanction of discrimination, humiliation.)

THE STORY OF THE CHINESE IN AMERICA

PART VIII

THE CHINATOWN YOU MISSED - THE BAD

Narrative:

It has been over 100 years, now, since San Francisco's Chinatown first began. Although there were very few Chinese children for a long time, gradually more and more families were started and the number of children grew. Many of those early day children are now your grandmothers and grandfathers! What was it like for them to grow up in Chinatown in those years gone by? What was it like, the Chinatown you missed?

Don't feel you missed it all, because strangely enough, Chinatown has probably changed a lot less than most of the rest of San Francisco! In fact, most of the United States! Still, it isn't just the same as before. For example, it is larger now than it was 30, 40, or 70 years ago. One of the remarkable facts about Chinatown is that it has always been right where it is now - never has moved in all this time. In the beginning, it was just a few buildings around Portsmouth Square, then, by the 1930's, its "boundaries" ran from California Stareet to Pacific, from Kearney to Powell. Today, it has grown and spread right on up to Polk Street, and way over to North Beach.

Questions and Discussion:

How many children are going to your school? How many children do you think there are altogether now in Chinatown? Have you ever asked your grandma or grandpa to tell you about the Chinatown of their childhood? Have you ever walked from one end of Chinatown to the other? How can you tell

where it begins and ends? Where is Portsmouth Square? Discuss its significance not just to Chinatown, but to all of San Francisco.

Visuals:

Show old photos of Chinatown, preferably depicting the area as it was over a wide span of years. Point out the obvious and more subtle differences: architecture, street layout and furniture, apparel, vehicles, automobiles, store-fronts, signs, etc. Try to locate and show photographs of the old park on Portsmouth Square.

Narrative:

Still, it is always interesting to know what used to be in your home town, so let's look back at the Chinatown you missed. Obviously there were good things and bad things. We'll talk about the bad things first:

> Tong Wars: You can be glad you missed this part of the Chinatown that was. In the 1880's and 90's, groups of Chinese criminals roamed the streets and fought each other for control of crime, gambling, drugs, slave-girls and business. The club or organization these men belonged to was called a "Tong". They were what Americans would call gansters. In Chinatown these gang members were called "Hatchet Men" (Foo-Tou Tzay) because they used hatchets, cleavers, razors, clubs, knives, and guns. During this violent period, many Chinese were murdered, chopped to pieces, stabbed and occasionally shot by other Chinese - usually in one of the many alleys - the same ones which you walk through today. Years ago, these alleys were filled with screaming victims and blood. And no one went to jail for it. The good people were trapped because the police couldn't help much and to complain meant you might be beaten or killed. It was a frightening time to live in Chinatown!

Visuals:

Show pictures in the book "The Hatchet Men" by Richard Dixon. Exhibit common kitchen cleaver to dramatize the viciousness of the "Hatchet Men" - this kitchen instrument was used to chop people's heads!

Questions and Discussion:

Clarify these terms: tong, criminal, gambling, murder, alley. Explain why regular white police were helpless: language, secrecy, fact that victims were almost always Chinese only.

Narrative:

The Earthquake - another bad thing you luckily missed in yesterday's Chinatown was the world-famous 1906 San Francisco earthquake. On April 18, 1906, one of the worst earthquakes and fires in history destroyed San Francisco. 28,000 buildings were destroyed, many more were badly damaged, 450 people died, a number of them trapped in Chinatown's old tenements. What wasn't knocked over by the quake, was burned by the fire that followed. Chinatown was easily burned because most of the buildings were wooden. Chinese people ran from the flaming buildings with only what they could carry in bundles. First, 10,000 Chinese ran, then the rest. They fled to Washington Square in North Beach, to North Point, the Ferry Building, across the Bay to Oakland, and some even to San Jose. By the fourth day of the fire, Chinatown was just a blackened ruin - everything was gone; fish markets, bright lanterns, balconies, shops, gambling dens, homes. Gone too were the Tong Headquarters and the "Hatchet Men". Everything was reduced to piles of rubble and debris.

There was a strong feeling that this was a good time to move the whole Chinese community out. White people did try to keep the Chinese from coming back to the original Chinatown location, but they were not successful. While the smoke was still in the air, the stubborn and proud Chinese drifted back and began to clean up and rebuild. They wanted to start a new life exactly where the old one had, for 60 years, taken place and they did so. And their courage and ability to start over again made it possible for us to enjoy the same area today.

Visuals:

Use earthquake photos. Particularly recommended are the Arnold Genthe photographs,.....San Francisco scenes as well as Chinatown itself during the disaster and after.

Questions and Discussion:

What is an earthquake? Have you ever been in one? Why was there a fire after the quake? If your house caught on fire, what things would you try to save? Where is San Jose? Oakland? Do your grandparents remember the earthquake? Emphasize the courage of all the San Franciscans who lived through the quake and started over again from scratch.

Narrative:

The Tong Wars and 1906 Earthquake were the best known "bad things" you missed. There were other bad things too that happened in past years:

a. Chinatown "boundaries" - not too long ago, if Chinese went walking past certain

streets such as Broadway Street, they were subject to mistreatment, insults, being chased or even a beating. There was an invisible wall. Today the whole city is open and free to Chinese or anyone else.

b. Men without women - in early days of Chinatown and even until the 1940's there were not enough women - men could not marry and start families. It made for a lonely future with little warmth or joy.

c. "Temporary Status" - for many years, Chinese in San Francisco didn't really believe this was their home - they always thought they would one day go back to China. This was bad because it affected the way the Chinese planned their lives and limited their future. They couldn't really enjoy all the benefits of being an American citizen.

d. Illegal entry - until very recently - 1962, very very few Chinese were allowed to come to the U.S. to stay - causing much hardship and forcing many people to come in without permission - which meant living always in danger of being caught and sent back.

Questions and Discussion:

Explain further why there were so few women in the Chinese population, how this stemmed from the immigrant's aim to stay only temporarily - just long enough to make a great deal of money quickly and return home as a relatively wealthy man to live in honor, respect and comfort. Emphasize that the

Chinese "sojourner" didn't leave China to escape from the old way of life, but to save it and find an improved status for himself and his family. Be sure to point out that points a through d are no longer negative factors in the life of the Chinese in Chinatown.

THE STORY OF THE CHINESE IN AMERICA

PART IX

THE CHINATOWN YOU MISSED - THE GOOD

Narrative:

Enough of the bad things you missed. What about the good things? Here's a small list of some nice things that, unfortunately, are just memories.

Wildcats - in the old days you could go to the Chinese meat markets and look at big wildcats brought in by hunters from around the Bay Area. Chinese men believed that eating wildcat meat would give them strength, courage and keen eyesight.

Free Taste Treats - it used to be that when mothers took their children shopping with them (most of them did 25 years ago) the kids would love it because it meant that the friendly kind old grocery men would take you into the store, slice off a juicy piece of chaw siew, (barbequed pork) or siew yuk (roast whole pig) about half the size of your hand, wrap it in butcher paper and give it to you to munch on the street! Mothers liked it too because it made the kids less restless. It was a friendlier kind of shopping then - and even mothers got free things as encouragement to shop at a particular store - small pieces of ginger, green onions, and other spices were given away as useful "samples".

Food Delivery - one of the most interesting sights of Chinatown past were the strong old men who walked up and down the hills of Chinatown balancing a wooden tray full of lunch or dinner on their heads! They'd always wear caps.... If you didn't feel like cooking, all you'd have to do is phone a restaurant, order a Chinese or American meal for the whole family, and in a few minutes, the delivery man would

ring your doorbell, come in, take the metal covers off the restaurant serving pieces, and transfer the food to <u>your</u> plates and dishes. Your mother would pay the man for the lunch or dinner, and add some extra money for the fast personal delivery service. It was wonderful to watch and <u>smell</u>! And the old men never seemed to be tired.

<u>Peddlers</u> - at different times in the Chinatown of the old, children would be fascinated by the familiar sight of

a. <u>Toy Sellers</u> - who showed their colorful wares set up against the side of a building or on a street corner. There were dolls, tops, balloons, wind-up toys, and paper snakes and whistles.

B. <u>Fruit and Vegetable Wagons and Trucks</u> - bananas, oranges, apples, grapes, tomatoes, onions, stringbeans, potatoes and other produce were sold by men with wagons pulled by horses or in noisy trucks right in the street. They'd ring bells or honk horns to announce their arrival. As if by magic, they would quickly be surrounded by women. The men always seemed to be more than just salesmen; they were like actors who enjoyed their craft. It was a loud, colorful, very lively event. And these were the only horses to be seen in the City!

C. <u>The Ice Man Truck</u> - would come once or twice a week to the streets of Chinatown. On a hot day, it was great fun to climb up on the back of the truck to pick up small chunks of ice - how cool and sweet that ice was! The strong ice-man, who could swing a huge square hunk of ice easily over his shoulder, would pretend he didn't see us. In fact, he always "cooperated" by chipping off small pieces of ice with his ice pick.

d. The Knife and Scissor Man - another neighborhood caller who had unusual skill and talent - his legs would pedal rhythmically to drive the grindstone. At the same time, his sure, steady hands, working in a bright shower of sparks, would carefully sharpen the blades to razor keeness.

We could go on for hours talking about the good sights, sounds, smells, and tastes of your Chinatown of many years gone by. Good things, to name a few:

Cable Cars - there were so many more than we have today - on Sacramento, Clay and Jackson as well as the cable cars still on Washington and Powell today. It was fun to jump on, ride a little ways and jump off before the conductor could catch you!

Chinese Lanterns - huge, soft-looking, with colorful designs, hanging from buildings and over streets, throwing a warm, mysterious light.

Firecrackers - the firecrackers set off during Chinese New Years today are nothing compared to old times. Chinatown during the holiday season was actually covered in red firecracker paper. And there were so many different kinds ....and all were louder than anything you have ever heard.

Cobblestone Streets - many of Chinatown's old streets were paved with shiny round stones - a lot of fun to walk on - you had to be careful to watch your step and keep your balance.

Candy Stores - there used to be more of them with glass cases and jars full of different kinds of candy.....and special cold treats like frozen cantaloupe and honeydew, pineapple on a stick, or frozen chocolate covered bananas, or root beer Popsicles.

Empty Sand Lots - the city is so packed together now that it's hard to imagine that there were still a few open lots - what exciting places for city children to climb around on, explore, or pretend they were in another world - a jungle, or a mountain or a desert. For some reason, the parks weren't as much fun as empty old lots - they were like an exciting trip out of the city. Kids spent happy hours playing cowboys, soldiers, or explorers.

Chinese Costumes - were more frequently worn. Gradually, they have become an unusual sight. Now you rarely see men wearing the traditional long formal gowns with the round black hats. Women and children today sometimes wear colorful Chinese silk dresses, especially during Chinese New Year and at wedding banquets. 50, 40, 30 years ago, it was very common.

Chinese Children's Games - some of the favorite old Chinese games that you don't see now include "scissors, hammer and cloth" and the sport of Chinese "shuttle cock kicking" (gai mo yin).

Find Old Shops - used to be in abundance. The higher quality traditional Chinese products of real skill and craftsmanship are harder to find in Chinatown. Most of the stores now sell tourist items with only an occasional shop for ivory, jade, silk, porcelain and teakwood items. The good shops where real beauty can be found are fewer and fewer.

Well, these are just a few good things you missed, now forever gone from Chinatown. How the older people of Chinatown, your parents and grandparents miss these things. How hard it is to hold these beautiful good things for just an instant, for you to see and then to gently return them to our hearts and minds for safe-keeping, when we would prefer to linger a while.

Note: This is a long narrative. Break it up, interjecting your own thoughts; encourage the students to contribute "current" remembrance of their own.

THE STORY OF THE CHINESE IN AMERICA

PART X

CHINATOWNS U.S.A.

Narrative:

There are about 250,000 Chinese in America. San Francisco's Chinatown has the largest number of Chinese people - approximately 60,000 - 70,000. California has over 100,000 Chinese altogether outside of San Francisco. They are located in such towns as Fresno, San Diego, Bakersfield, Stockton and Salinas. The other Chinese are spread all over the United States with the largest number in these cities:

Honolulu
New York
Los Angeles
Sacramento
Chicago
Boston
Seattle
Washington D.C.
Philadephia

There aren't any states that do not have at least some Chinese, even though there may be less than 100 people, as in South Dakota. In the last census, there were even over 150 in Alaska!

Visuals:

Point out major city Chinese populations on a map of the United States; relate to San Francisco. Do the same with a map of California.

Questions and Discussion:

Try to illustrate the real meaning of the numbers quoted above by relating down to a meaningful figure such as the population of whole school or your own classroom capacity. Compare the Chinese population in the U.S. with the total national population. (200 million)

Narrative:

There are approximately 438 surnames in China for 800 Million Chinese. This means that there must be quite a few Wongs, Chins, Lees, etc. One interesting fact about the Chinese in the U.S. is the tendency for those with the same surname (last name) to gather and live in the same city - e.g. in Chicago there are mostly Moys, in Washington D.C. - Lee is a dominant name. Other dominant surnames are as follows:

Phoenix - Ong
Pittsburg - Yee
Miami - Jee
Boston - Wong
Cleveland - Chan and Woo
Baltimore - Ng

There are still more Chinese men than there are women - but it should even out soon and the number of young children under 14 years of age is growing fast.....that includes you! In fact, the largest part of the Chinese population in America is your age group - nearly 50,000.

Questions and Discussion:

Go around the room, have the students identify themselves by surname. Write the name on the blackboard to show their diversity and concentration. What's the difference between Chinese names and Caucasian names? Have a student write his name in Chinese and English.

Narrative:

Chinatowns aren't just in the U.S. Everywhere in the world where there are Chinese, they establish "little Chinas". They do it because they have the same customs, language, food, religion, philosophy, and dress. Also because they feel safer, more protected, more comfortable by being close to each other.

Not all Chinatowns are like San Francisco's. Where there are only a few Chinese, you might not even recognize that there was a Chinatown unless you looked very hard....to see a few shops and a laundry, restaurant or two, and perhaps a small family association building. One absolute must in a Chinatown of any size, is a place for Chinese groceries and supplies.

In 1940, there were 28 cities with some area called Chinatown. By 1955, this number had shrunk to 16. Many Chinatowns have all but disappeared. However, with the big increase in new arrivals, the present-day Chinatowns will probably increase in population, keeping Chinatowns alive for years to come. If nothing else, the groceries, and restaurants alone will act as powerful magnets to attract Chinese whose eating habit can never change; they simply must have Chinese food - they love it - whether cooked at home or served in a restaurant. More than any other reason, the desire to have Chinese food will prolong the life of Chinatowns.

Visuals:

On a map of the world, point out major countries of the world - England, France, Italy, Switzerland, Germany, Brazil, Argentina, Cuba, Canada, Mexico, etc., to indicate that Chinese are everywhere in the world.

Questions and Discussion:

Go around the classroom: do you like Chinese food? What's your favorite food? How many of you came from Hong Kong or Taiwan? Which Chinatown in all the world would you most like to visit?

Narrative:

Most people from outside Chinatowns all over the U.S., and even here in San Francisco, think of Chinatown as a tourist attraction, a place with colorful oriental merchandise, restaurants, unusual architectural decor. They see only the shiny outside appearance. They come for just the thrill of the strange and unfamiliar, to have a little adventure, quite willing to believe tall tales of danger and mystery. They think of Chinatown as a good place for taking color photos: wandering up and down Grant Avenue, surrounded by all the new and unusual sights, sounds, and smells, they do not really look at Chinese people as people like themselves.

But we, who live here know differently. We know there is another Chinatown here, a second Chinatown that can be described as the Second Story Chinatown - because that is where Chinatown really lives - not in the first floor storefronts and shops. This Chinatown is full of hardship - it is overcrowded, unhealthy and consist of many poor people. It is the Chinatown of parents unable to earn enough to live decently, sometimes even unable to find a job. It is a Chinatown that, because it is non-English speaking, finds all the hopes and promises of America beyond its reach. It is a sad and desparate Chinatown of confused new arrivals trying to adjust to a new country.

As bad as this sounds, it is not a hopeless Chinatown - this story of the Chinese in America has shown that

the Chinese have gone through all this before - refusing to be beaten. The best, most dependable help to the Chinese have always been the Chinese themselves. They have always had the strength, the will and the courage to overcome unfavorable conditions and win a place of respect for themselves. It is a proud record that more people should know about.

Questions and Discussion:

Note: Perhaps the most important point of this entire series can and should be made here: that the Chinese in America have had no famous heroes - that the real hero of the U.S. Chinese of yesterday and today is the unspectacular, self-effacing, humble, individual mother and father whose energy, hard work, and love have always enabled the next generation to enjoy a better life. As a case in point, ask the students how many of them regularly have their evening meal with both parents....and then inquire of those who dine as an incomplete family unit: where is the missing parent? The answer will probably be "at work". The object: to point out the sacrifices that Chinese parents are willing to make - though it may appear to the children that they are ignored.

THE STORY OF THE CHINESE IN AMERICA

PART XI

WHAT'S GOOD ABOUT LIVING IN CHINATOWN: THE FIVE SENSES

Narrative:

It is difficult to name all the things which make living in Chinatown good. Every Chinese person has a personal list of reasons why he likes living here. To begin with, Chinatown is just about the best part of San Francisco for weather. The sunshine is the first to arrive and the last to leave...it's the last part of the city to get any fog...and it is the most protected from the wind. From the standpoint of location, Chinatown is ideal; close to the Bay, just a walk downhill to the business district.....a short hop for the best downtown shopping right next to North Beach, Fisherman's Wharf, Ghiradelli Square....only two blocks from Nob Hill... right next to the freeways with excellent bus and cable car service. What could be better?

Perhaps the best thing about living in Chinatown is that it is so alive, so dynamic. Walking around in Chinatown, you can not only see, but feel it's liveliness. You become aware of all your senses: There are so many things to see, smell, taste, hear, and touch, sometimes one at a time, other times all at once. To live in Chinatown San Francisco is never dull - there's so much to see and do and think about. Daily life here is a more interesting experience than almost any other place you can name.

Visuals:

Show map of San Francisco - color-in the Chinatown area.

Questions and Discussions:

What are the five senses? Have you ever visited another part of San Francisco? Have you ever been to another city or town? How does it compare to Chinatown?

Narrative:

What are some of the everyday experiences that make living in Chinatown such a good thing?

Visually, it's quite a mixture: the beauty of the old people in the parks and on the streets, so dignified and calm-looking...the fantastic collections of fruit, all colors and shapes in the busy stores.. piles and piles of crisp fresh vegetables, green, red, white and brown, all in different shapes, some dull and some shiny....the glistening warm and juicy looking ducks, chickens, and squabs in the shop windows.....and just in the next window, live ducks and chickens, soon to be delicious too....the old Chinese newspaper sellers, wrapped in heavy coats against the evening cold...the colorful block-long dragon... the energy of the lion dancers, leaping and turning to the beat of Chinese drums...the bright red hanging strings of sausage (lop cheong)....live fish, fresh snails, bubbling crabs waving their claws next to surprised looking red rock cod, caught just a few hours earlier....silk and brocades richly shining in store windows...and always the crowds of people moving together, but on separate errands - just to people-watch is rewarding in Chinatown.

Visuals:

Select one or two of above-named objects and bring to class; suggestion that can't fail to fascinate; a live crab.

Questions and Discussion:

Go back over the foregoing images - who has experienced these things? How many have seen the dragon parade? What's your favorite, chicken or duck? What's a squab? Do your parents buy the Chinese newspaper? Try to spark the student's recognition of these experiences which they've all had in Chinatown.

Narrative:

Chinatown is a smelly place - some good and some not so good - you can close your eyes and tell where you are by the smells...the semi-sweet, strange and pleasant spice smell of the "Herb" Stores....the (ugh!) smell of shark's fins....the sharp fishiness of salt fish in the grocery stores...the specially Chinese aroma of Jasmine Tea and camphor wood....the pungent freshness of ginger, the delicate fragrance of Chinese water lilies, or the clean-steamy smell of a shirt being ironed in a laundry.

If you notice tastes and flavors more than you do smells, how about these? Mooncakes...bitter melon... coconut strips...coriander (Chinese parsley)... water chestnuts...pickled vegetables...salted duck eggs....oyster sauce...black bean sauce with bean cake...bamboo shoots....lichee nuts....black mushrooms...duck's feet....lotus root....bean sprouts and Chinese mustard.

Visuals:

Or rather, in this case, olfactory. Bring in one of the items listed above or some other items found in Chinatown. Blindfold two or three students and ask them to identify the objects by smell alone - should be amusing to the class. Demonstrate the relationship between the sense of taste and smell by having the students eat something tasty while holding their nostrils together.

Questions and Discussion:

What's your favorite flavor of ice cream? What's your favorite meat? Vegetable? What's your favorite flower? What thing do you like to smell best?

Narrative:

Another sense, the sense of hearing - your ears - receive plenty of attention in Chinatown - sounds that would be difficult to hear outside of Chinatown: the sharp sound of MahJong games....the unusual music of Chinese lutes, mandolins and shepherd's harps.... the steamy sizzling sound of a Chinese restaurant kitchen...clicking sounds of the abacus, now only in the oldest stores...the hum of sewing machines ....the din of firecrackers....and the exciting sound of marching bands in a parade.

Visuals:

Obtain an abacus ($1.00 or less) and demonstrate the sound....bring in a recording of Chinese music or an American marching band and play it.

Questions and Discussion:

How many of you have been in a sewing factory? What's it sound like? Why would it be hard to pick up the sounds of firecrackers or mah jong tiles away from Chinatown? We have tried to suggest just a few of the different sensations of sight, sound, smell, and taste that overpower the senses when you live, work and play in Chinatown. We have left one sense out. Can anyone tell me what it is? (Pause, try to get them to guess.) Of course, it's the sense of touch. Who can name something you can touch in China town that can be found only here? (Example - Chinese smooth, cold porcelain...hairy melons (jeet kwa)...

the round stomach of a buddha....the smoothness of carved ivory...the rough shells of lichee nuts.... the soft feathers of live chickens...the fine texture of bamboo...the warmth of "Chinese yellow" gold....the coolness of carved jade.)

Narrative:

Chinatown, then, is a wonderful place to live in - it's unlike anything else in San Francisco - it's very special....it's to use a new word, unique. Of course, we don't mean to say that all these wonderful Chinatown qualities such as roast duck, tea, vegetable flowers, and people in the park aren't to be found anywhere else. It's just that they are more easily found and available without running all over - it's more compact. There is an additional bit of color and mystery not found anywhere else. Chinatown is like a small town or village....there's a closeness to it....a nice, friendly, comfortable feeling.

Visuals:

Obtain a copy of Phil Palmer's and Jim Wall's picture booklet, "San Francisco's Chinatown" and show different Chinatown street scenes. Any other collection of Chinese street scenes will do.

Questions and Discussion:

What is a village? Do you think Chinatown is a friendly place? What's special about Chinatown to you?

THE STORY OF THE CHINESE IN AMERICA

PART XII

WHAT'S GOOD ABOUT LIVING IN CHINATOWN: THE BEST OF BOTH WORLDS

Narrative:

You are all very lucky to be living in San Francisco's Chinatown, USA and to be Chinese and American. Why? Because it means you have the special privilege and opportunity to select and enjoy the best of both worlds: the East and the West, Chinese and American. To be an American is still very much desired by many people all over the world. It's even better to be able to be both...to have both the great cultural heritage of China and the strong bright future of the United States. How much richer your life becomes when you can appreciate

English Script and Chinese Calligraphy
Roast Beef and Mandarin Beef
Cable Car Bells and Chinese Gongs
Modern American Architecture and Pagoda Roofs
The Beatles and Chinese Lute Songs
Snoopy and Chinese Dragons
Gin Rummy and Mah Jong
Dominoes and Chinese Chess
Buster Brown Shoes and Chinese Silk Slippers
American TV Westerns and Chinese Sword Fights
Boxing and Gung Fu Movies
Safeway and Ping Yuen Market
Coffee and Chinese Tea
Bubble Gum and Chinese Preserved Plum
Double-Knee Cowboy Jeans and Cheongsam Dresses
Danish Furniture and Chinese Teak
Stainless Steel Forks and Chopsticks
Western Ceramics and Ancient Chinese Porcelain
San Francisco Chronicle and Chinese Times

Drug Stores and Herb Stores
Banana Cream Cake and Mooncakes
Kentucky Fried Chicken and Peking Duck
Diamond Rings and Jade Bracelets
American Beauty Roses and Chinese Peonies
Hot Dogs and Chinese Sausages
Steak Dinner and Chinese Banquets

Visuals:

Display a package of bubble gum and a package of preserved plums (any Chinese candy store will have both). This should reinforce the contrast of images listed above. Add other examples from above list or select your own. Focus on the additional variety this dualism provides.

Questions and Discussion:

Get the children to expand on the above list of the best from Chinatown (East) and the United States (West).

Narrative:

After 100 years of struggling to find a place for himself in America, Chinese-Americans are beginning to contribute in important ways to their new country. Here are some outstanding men and women who have enjoyed the best of both worlds and have in turn enriched the U.S.

Lue Gim Gong	Pomologist, horticulture
Lin Yu Tang	Literature / Philosophy
Dong Kingman	Art
I.M. Pei	Architecture
James Wong Howe	Cinematography
Hiram Fong	Politics
Gerald Tsai	Finance / Business

Dr. M.C. Chang	Scientific Research/ Biologist
Dr. M.C. Li	Cancer Research
Dr. C.H. Li	Biochemistry, Medical Research
Dr. C. S. Wu	Physics
Dr. V. C. Chu	Aerospace Engineering
Dr. T.D. Lee and C.N. Yang	Nobel Prize Winners - Physics
Joe Shoong	Retailing
Rose Hum Lee	Sociology / Author
Jade Snow Wong	Ceramics / Author
Harry Low	Judge
March Fong	Assemblywoman
Delbert Wong	Judge
Lim P. Lee	Postmaster
Samuel Yee	Judge

Questions and Discussion:

Can you name other famous Chinese Americans? Who is the U.S. Postmaster in San Francisco?(Lim P. Lee, a San Franciscan.) There are two Chinese judges in San Francisco. Who are they? (Samuel Yee and Harry Low). What things can you do to help your community? What would you like to be when you grow up?

Narrative:

To sum up, being able to live in Chinatown is a happy and unique experience because you can go to a 4th of July picnic and fly Chinese kites! Because you can celebrate, with equal fun, Chinese New Years and American New Years with firecrackers and confetti. You can celebrate twice as many holidays.

You can be totally American, no longer with one foot in China and one foot in America as the early Chinese did - mixed up, confused, not belonging to either

the one or the other. The search for individual identity is over. We are Americans - but Americans with roots in an honorable and distinguished past.

You can have the best of what is so wonderful about the United States and still keep the pride in the Chinese people which comes from having practiced living for 46 centuries, developing a cultural heritage richly admired and respected by people the world over.

The story of the Chinese in America has now been told. But this is not the end. The story continues. The rest of the story and the whole future of the Chinese in America, you see, is <u>you</u> and the life you're just now beginning.

SUGGESTED BOOK LIST FOR TEACHERS

Beebe, Lucius, San Francisco's Golden Era*

Bronson, William, The Earth Shook. The Sky Burned

Chinn, Thomas, A History of the Chinese in Calif.

Dickinson, Samuel, Tales of San Francisco

Dillon, Richard, The Hatchet Men

Dobie, Charles, San Francisco's Chinatown

Johnson, Paul, Pictorial History of California*

Lai, H. Mark, Outline: History of Chinese in America

Lee, Calvin, Chinatown U.S.A.

Miller, Stuart, The Unwelcome Immigrant

Sunset Books, California's Gold Country *

Wong, Jade Snow, 5th Chinese Daughter

SUGGESTED BOOK LIST FOR CHILDREN

Chu, Daniel, Passage to the Golden Gate

Dowell, Dorothy, The Chinese Helped Build America

Sung, Betty L.,The Chinese in America

Wong, Jade Snow, 5th Chinese Daughter

* Books for illustrative materials

SUGGESTED FIELD TRIPS

(In order of Importance relative to subject)

1. Chinese Historical Society of America
   17 Adler Place
   Hours: Tuesday through Saturday
   1:00 - 5:00

2. Maritime Museum
   Foot of Polk Street
   Telephone No.: 776-1175
   Hours: Every day
   10:00 - 5:00

3. Wells Fargo Bank Museum
   420 Montgomery Street
   Telephone No.: 396-2648
   Hours: Monday through Thursday
   10:00 - 3:00
   Friday
   10:00 - 9:00

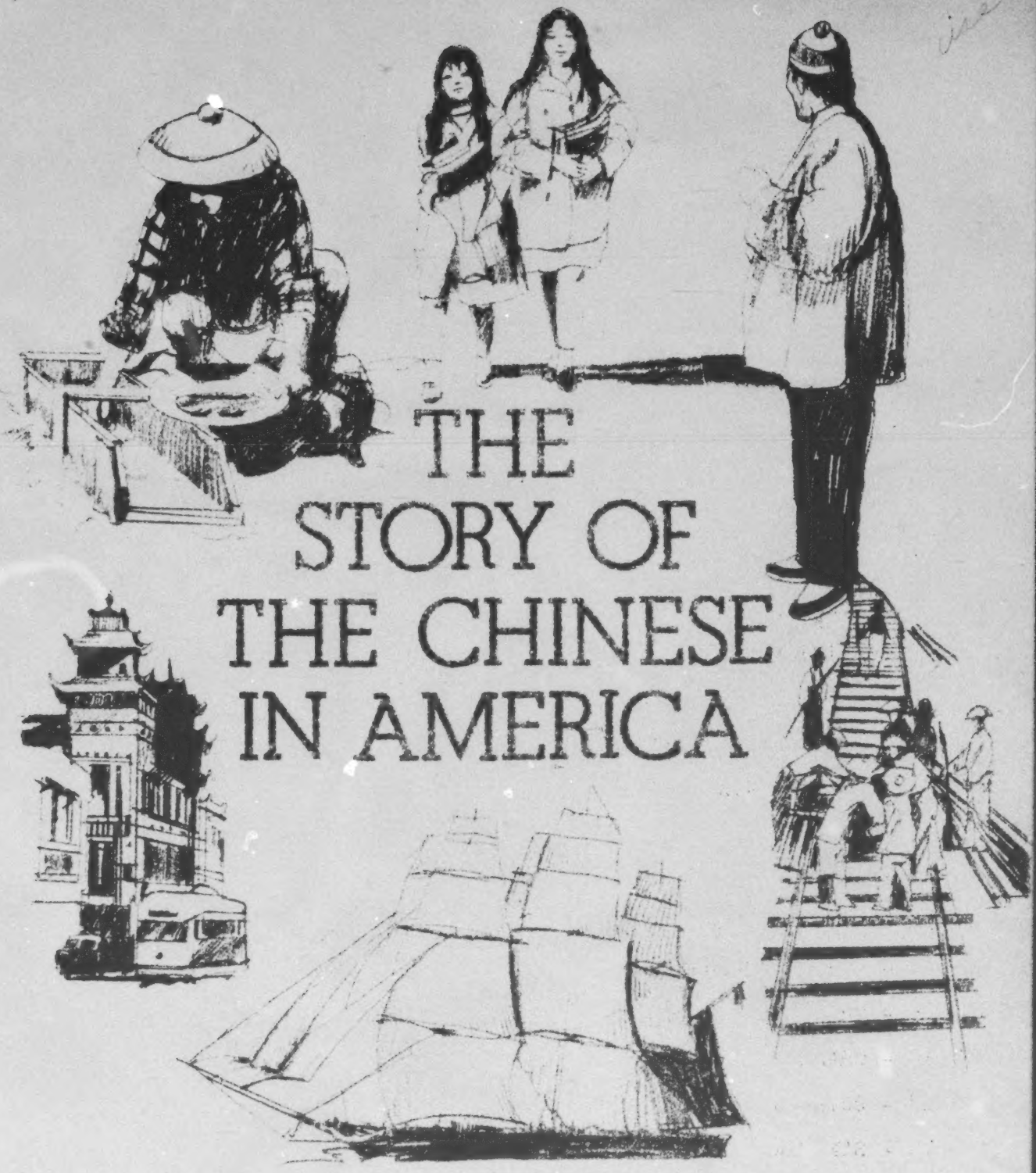
4. Bank of California Gold Exhibit
   400 California Street
   Telephone No.: 765-0400
   Hours: Monday through Thursday
   9:00 - 3:00
   Friday
   9:00 - 5:00

5. California Historical Society
   2090 Jackson Street
   Telephone No.: 567-1848
   Hours: Monday through Friday
   10:00 - 4:00
   Saturday
   1:00 - 4:00

6. Society of California Pioneers
450 McAllister
Telephone No.: 861-5278
Hours: Monday through Friday
10:00 - 12:00
1:00 - 4:00

7. "San Francisco Experience"*
(A multi-media presentation) 45 min.
Ghirardelli Square
900 North Point
Telephone No.: 474-7272
*Admission charge
$1.75 adult and $1.00 child (6 yrs. to 12 yrs.)
Group prices (10 - 15 people)
$.75 per person--please call to verify price

8. Coit Tower
Telegraph Hill
Telephone No.: 362-8037
(for view of waterfront and Chinatown)



THE STORY OF THE CHINESE IN AMERICA

by

MEL SUE

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Illustrations by Patricia Rose
Front Cover by Wayne Chin

PLATES

1 - A DOLLAR & A PENNY
2 - AN AMERICAN CLIPPER SHIP
3 - AN EARLY STEAM SHIP
4 - COIT TOWER & STATUE OF COLUMBUS
5 - CHINESE IMMIGRANT LABORERS
6 - A SAILING SHIP
7 - CHINESE IN WESTERN GARB
8 - CHINESE IN WESTERN GARB
9 - A CAUCASIAN FORTY-NINER
10 - EARLY MINING TOOLS
11 - CALIFORNIA GOLD COUNTRY
12 - MAP OF NEVADA
13 - STEAM LOCOMOTIVE & TRAIN
14 - COVERED WAGONS
15 - THE PANAMA JUNGLE
16 - CHARLES CROCKER
17 - BUILDING THE RAILROAD
18 - SAN FRANCISCO FILLED LAND AREAS
19 - VIOLENCE AIMED AT THE CHINESE
20 - CHINESE WITH QUEUES
21 - CHINESE LAUNDRY
22 - EARLY DAYS IN THE CHINESE QUARTERS
23 - MAP OF THE UNITED STATES
24 - MAP OF CALIFORNIA
25 - MAP OF CALIFORNIA IN RELATIONSHIP TO THE WORLD
26 - MAP OF CHINA IN RELATIONSHIP TO THE WORLD

PLATE 1 - A DOLLAR & A PENNY

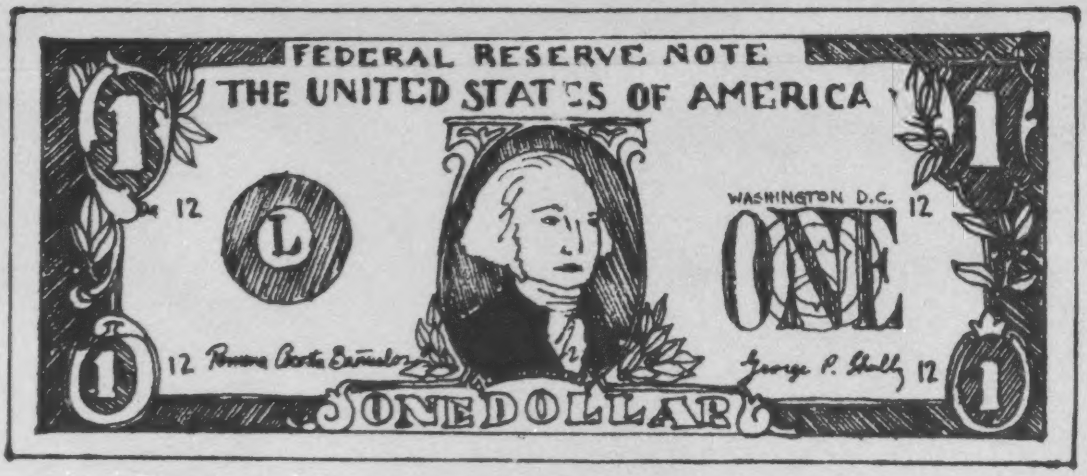


PLATE 2 - AN AMERICAN CLIPPER SHIP

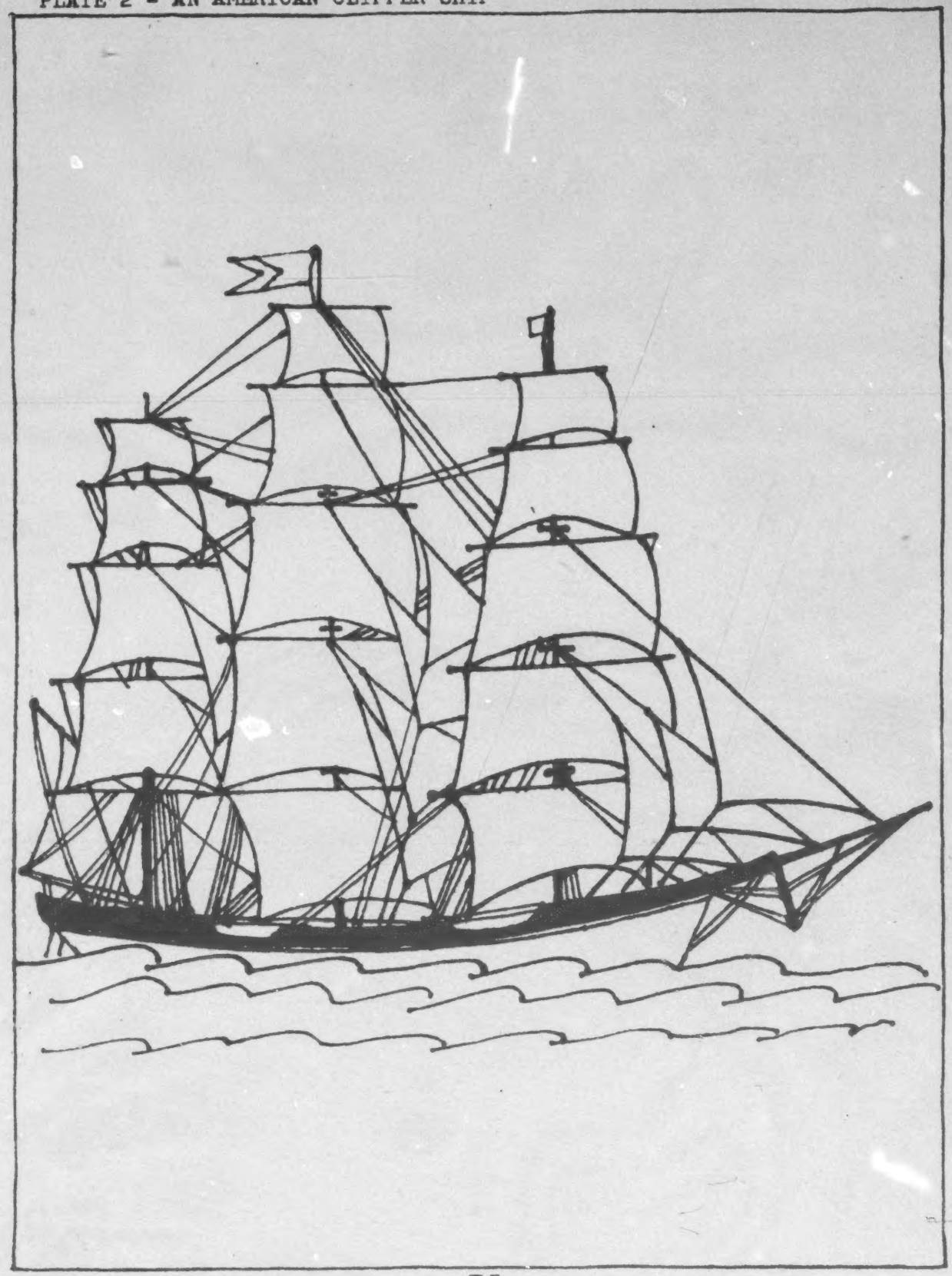


PLATE 3 - AN EARLY STEAM SHIP

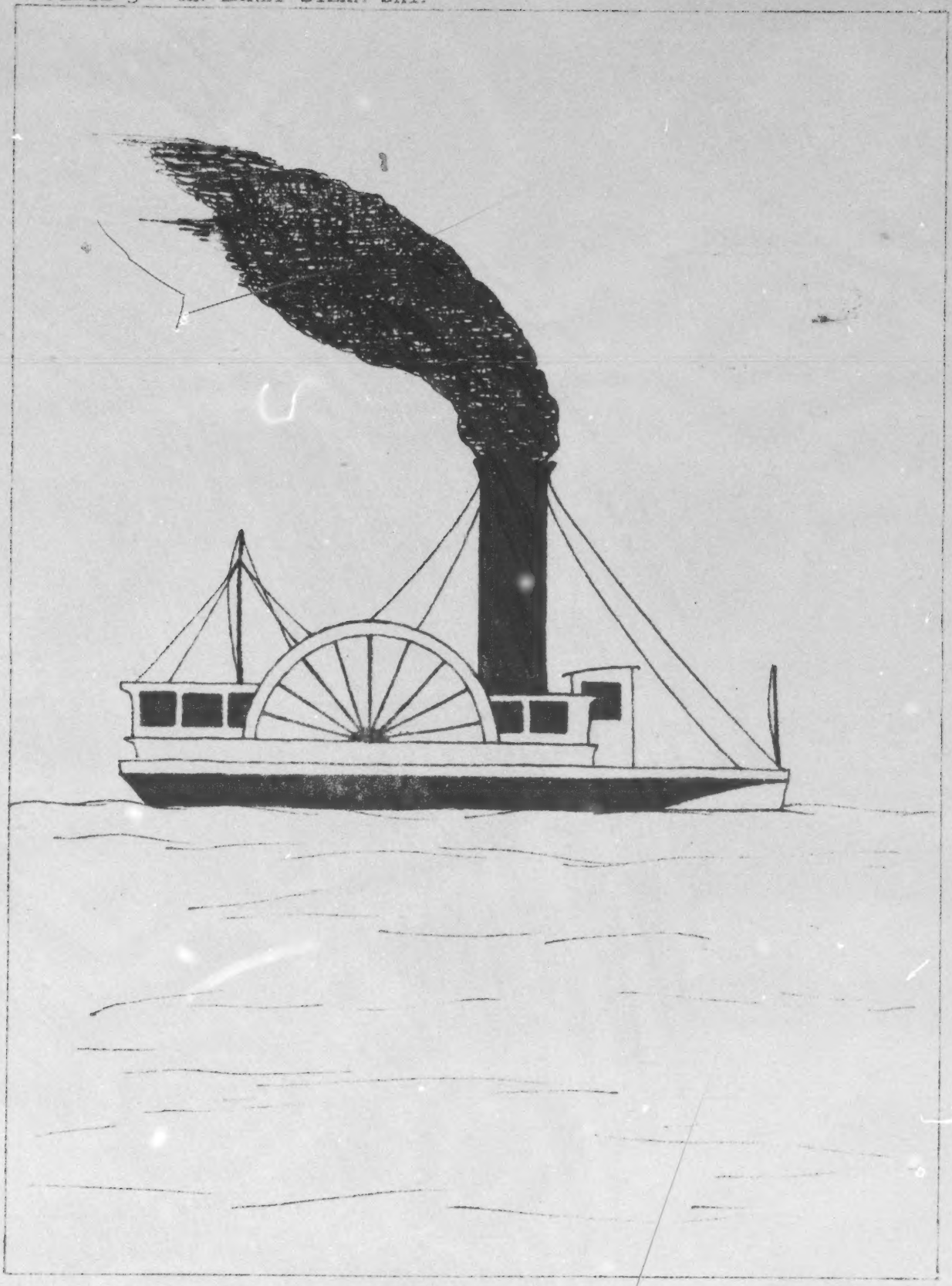


PLATE 4 - COIT TOWER & STATUE OF COLUMBUS

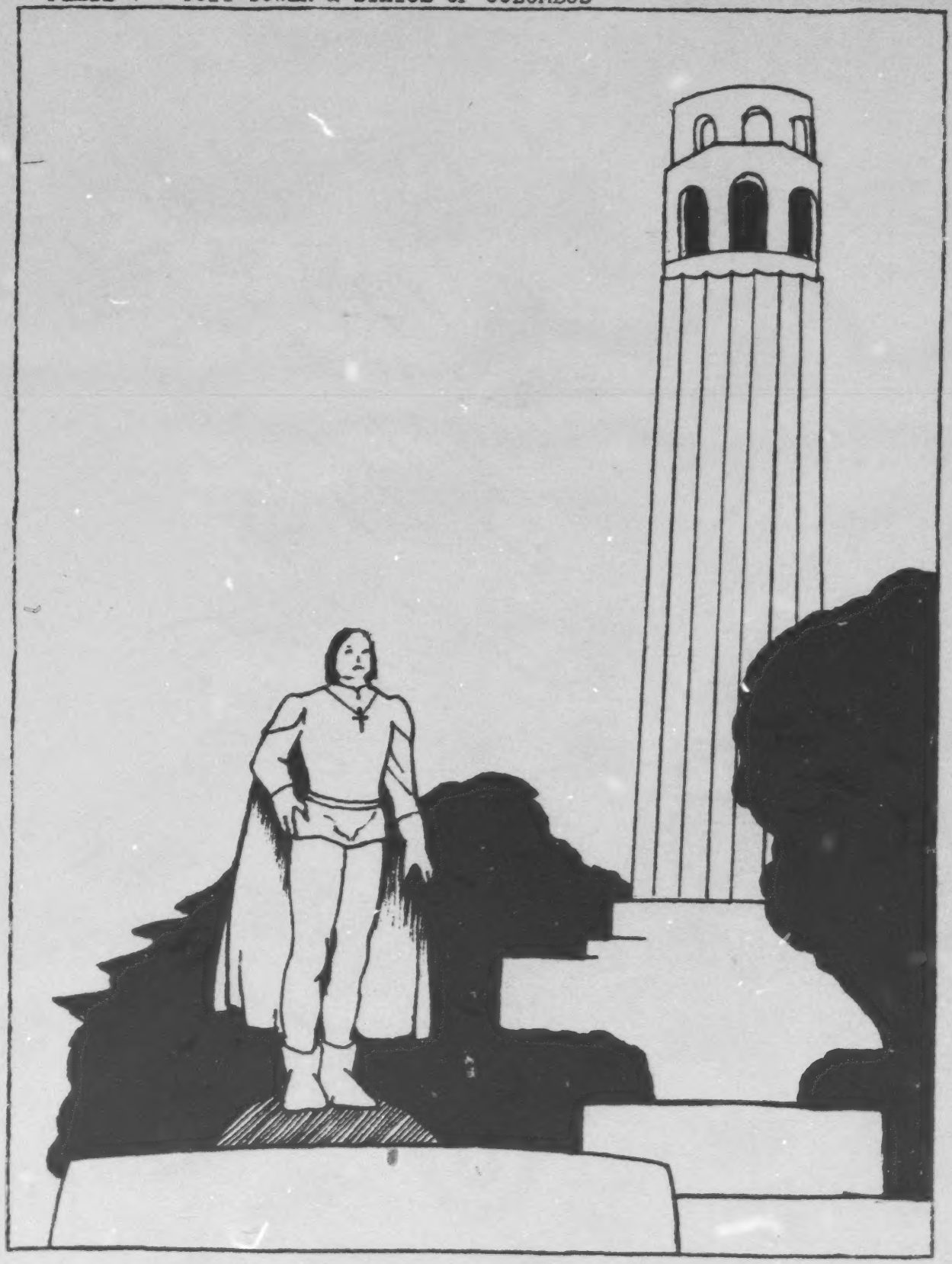


PLATE 5 - CHINESE IMMIGRANT LABORERS

PLATE 6 - A SAILING SHIP

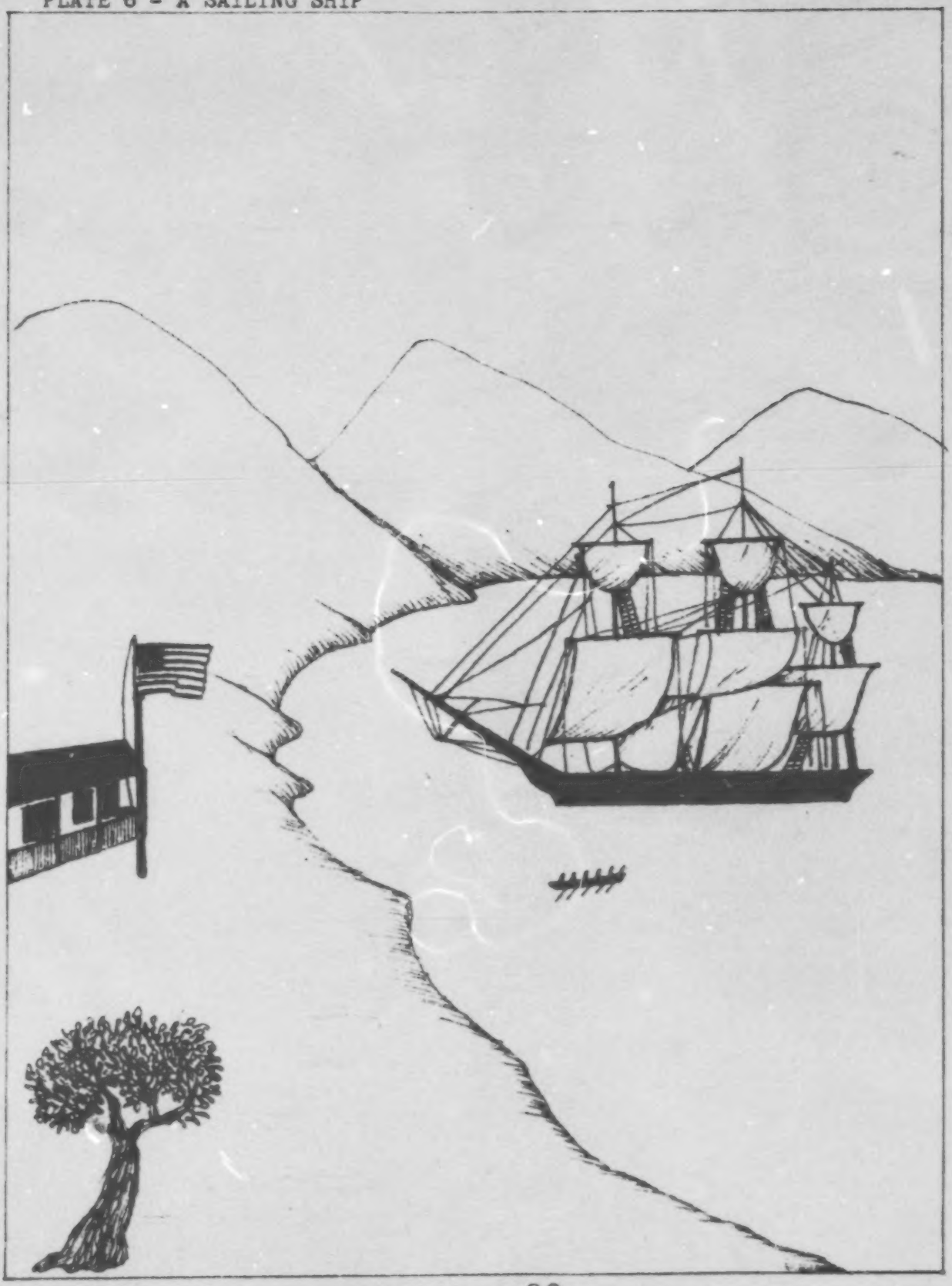


PLATE 7 - CHINESE IN WESTERN GARB

PLATE 8 - CHINESE IN WESTERN GARB

PLATE 9 - A CAUCASIAN FORTY-NINER

PLATE 10 - EARLY MINING TOOLS

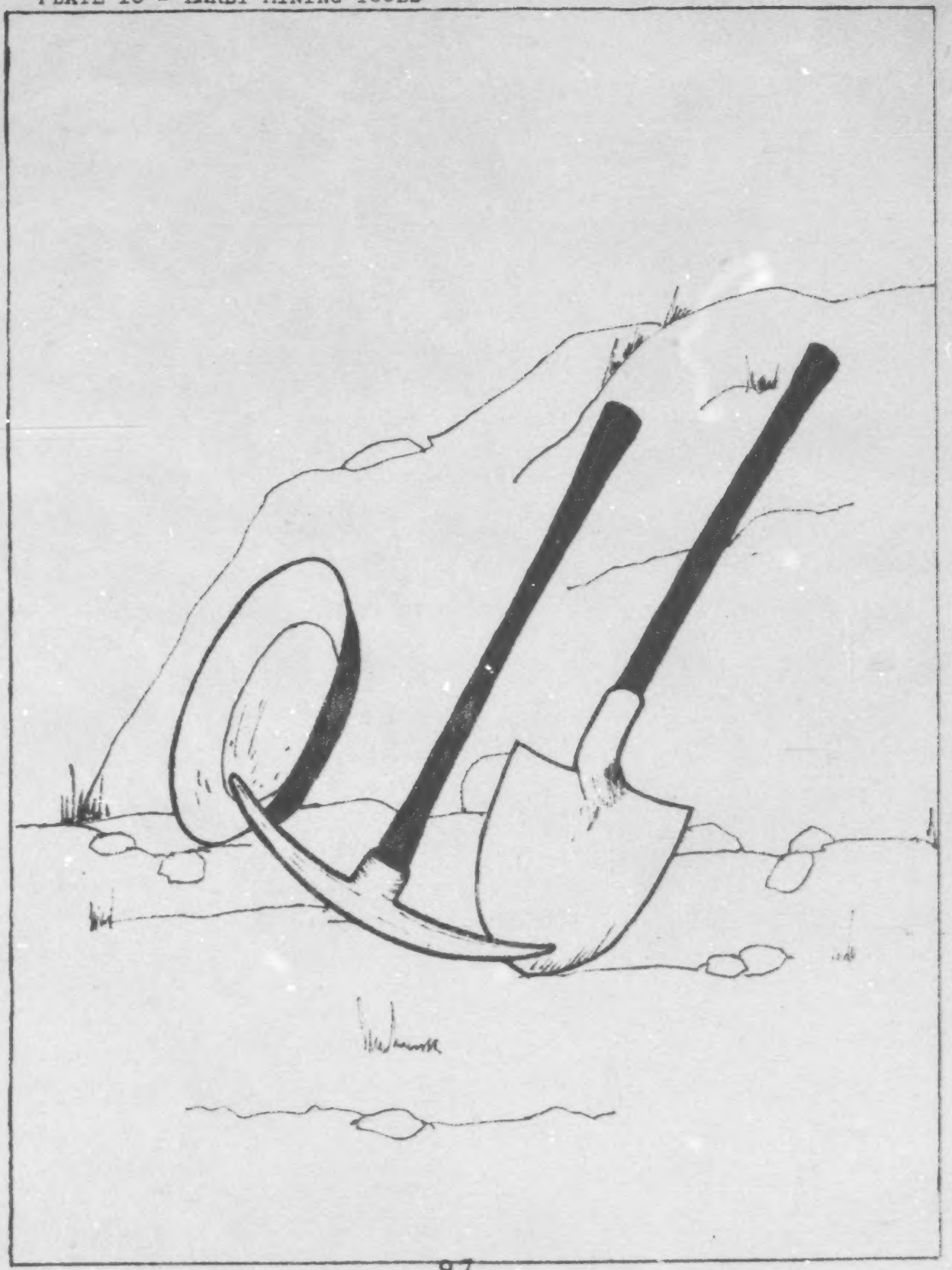


PLATE 11 - CALIFORNIA GOLD COUNTRY

PLATE 12 - MAP OF NEVADA

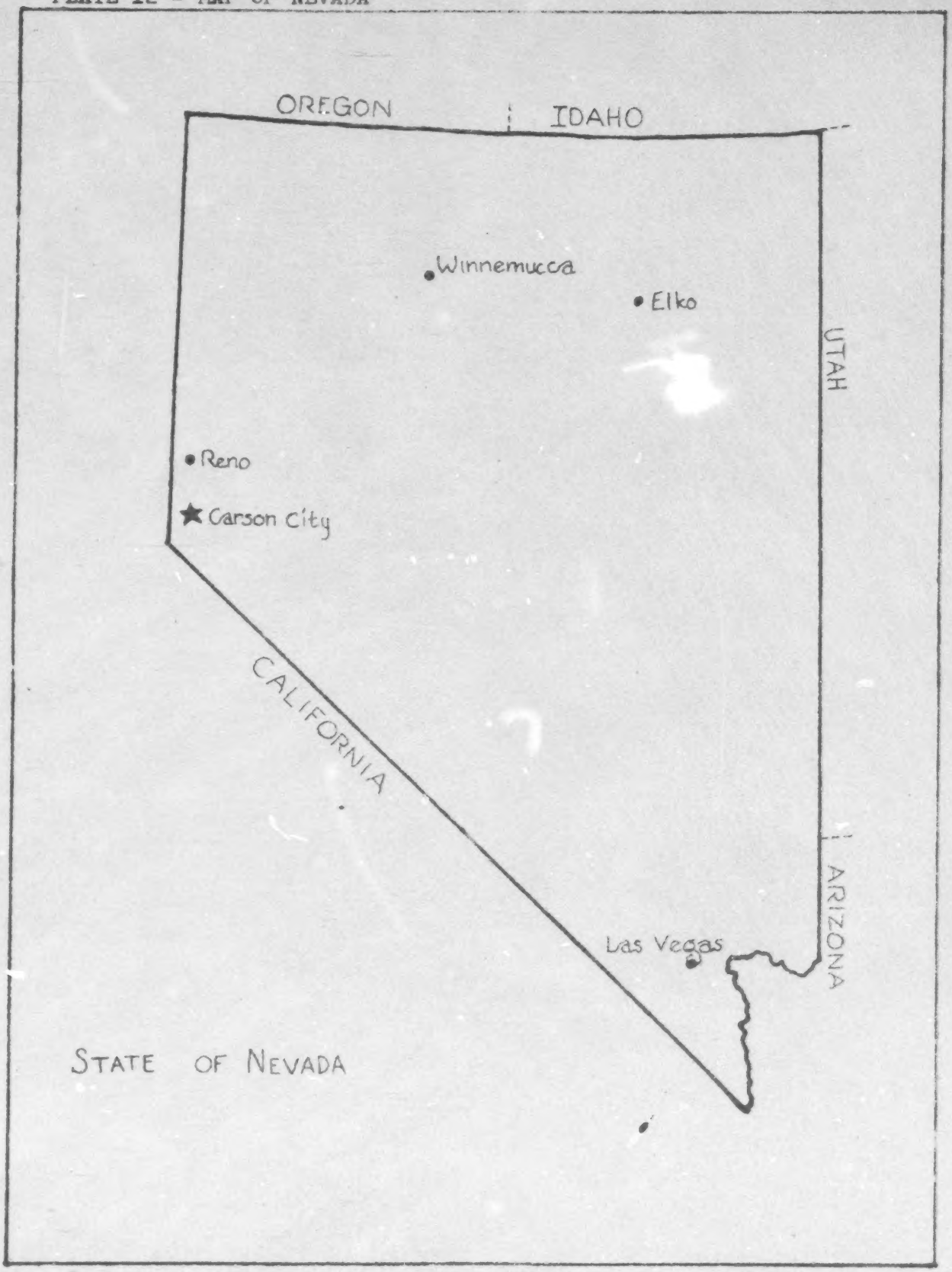


PLATE 13 - STEAM LOCOMOTIVE & TRAIN

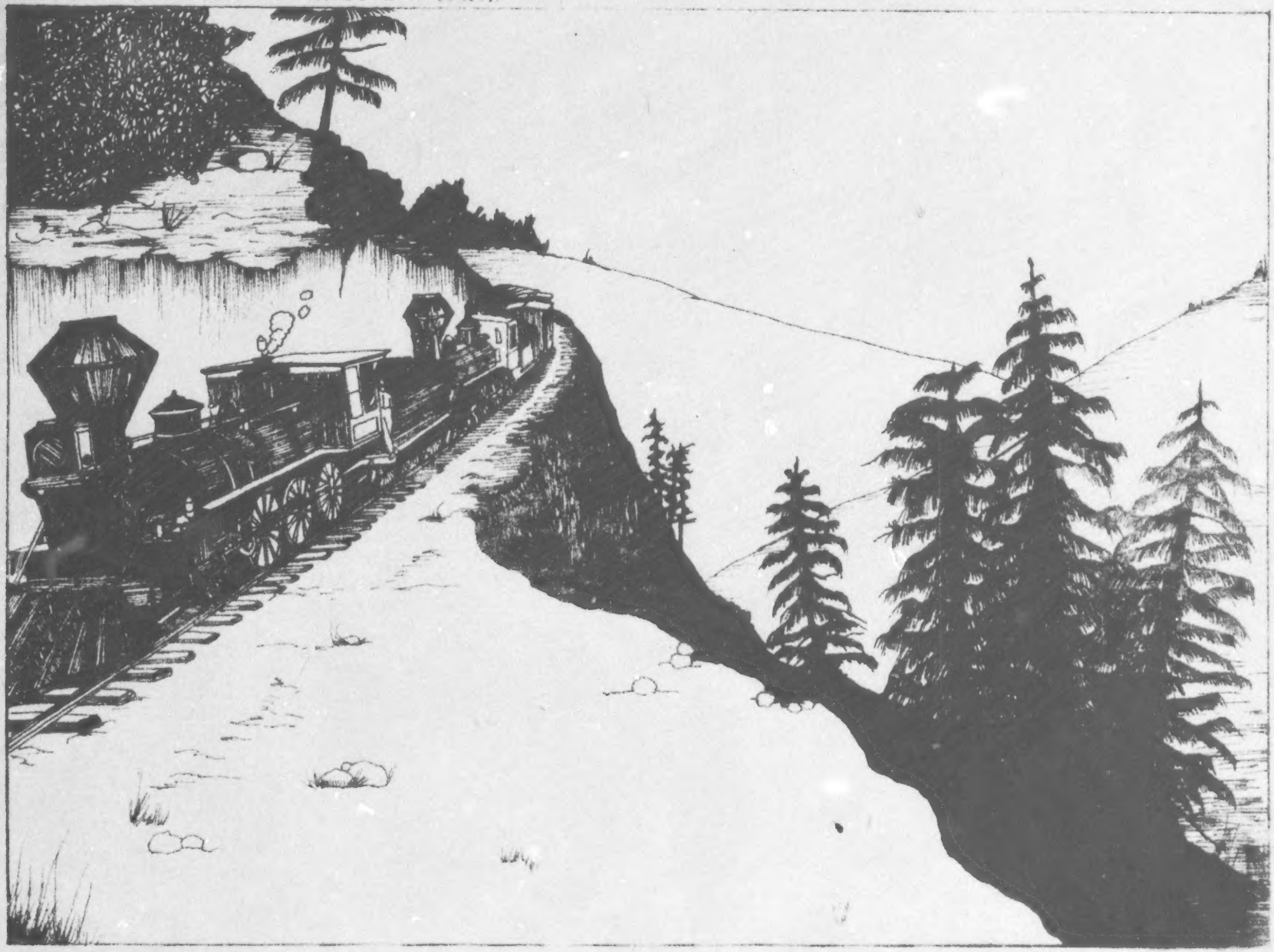


PLATE 14 - COVERED WAGONS

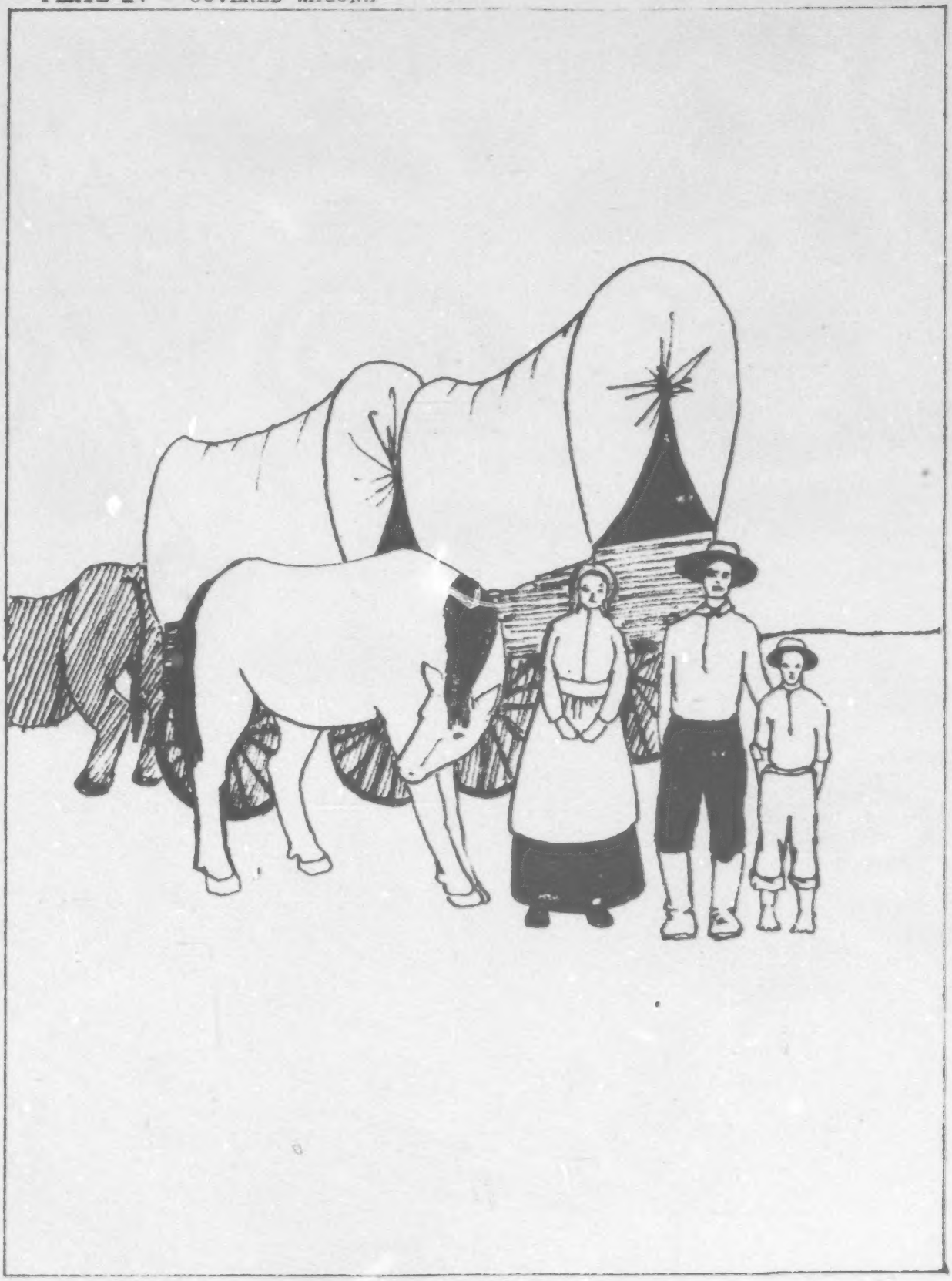


PLATE 15 - THE PANAMA JUNGLE

PLATE 16 - CHARLES CROCKER

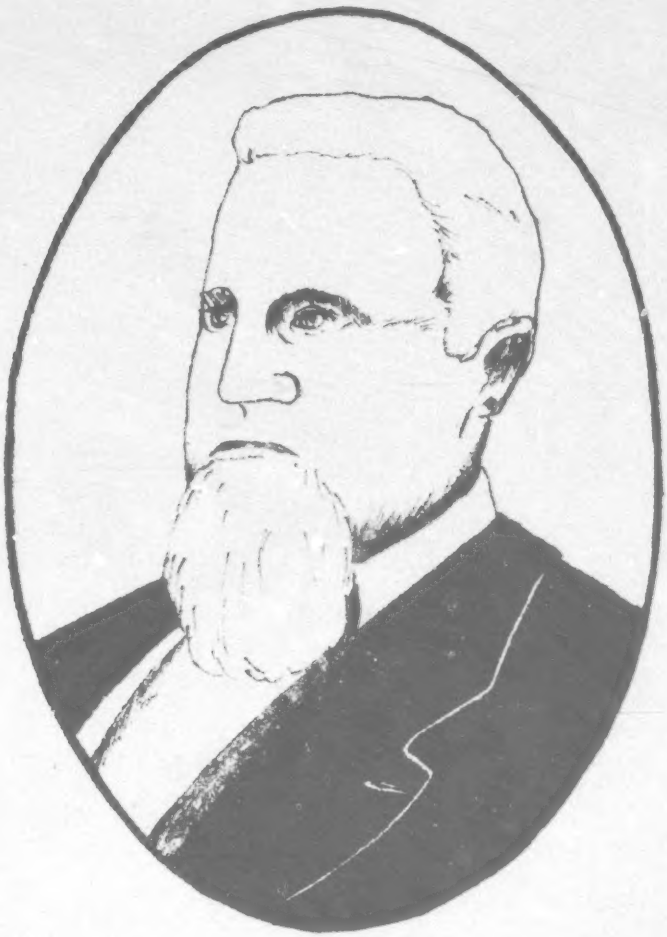


PLATE 17 - BUILDING THE RAILROAD

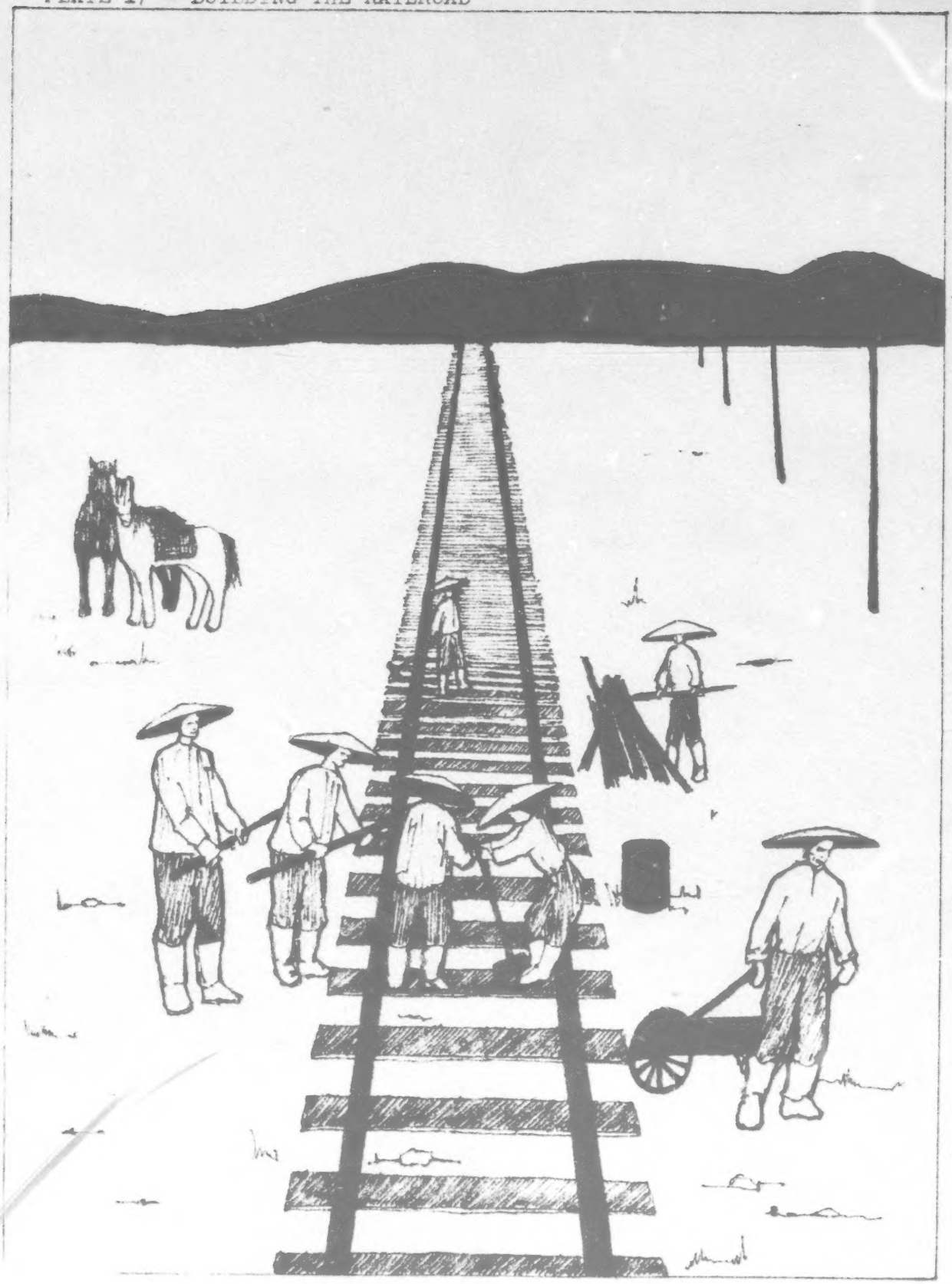


PLATE 18 - SAN FRANCISCO FILLED LAND AREAS

PLATE 19 - VIOLENCE AIMED AT THE CHINESE

PLATE 20 - CHINESE WITH QUEUES

PLATE 21 - CHINESE LAUNDRY

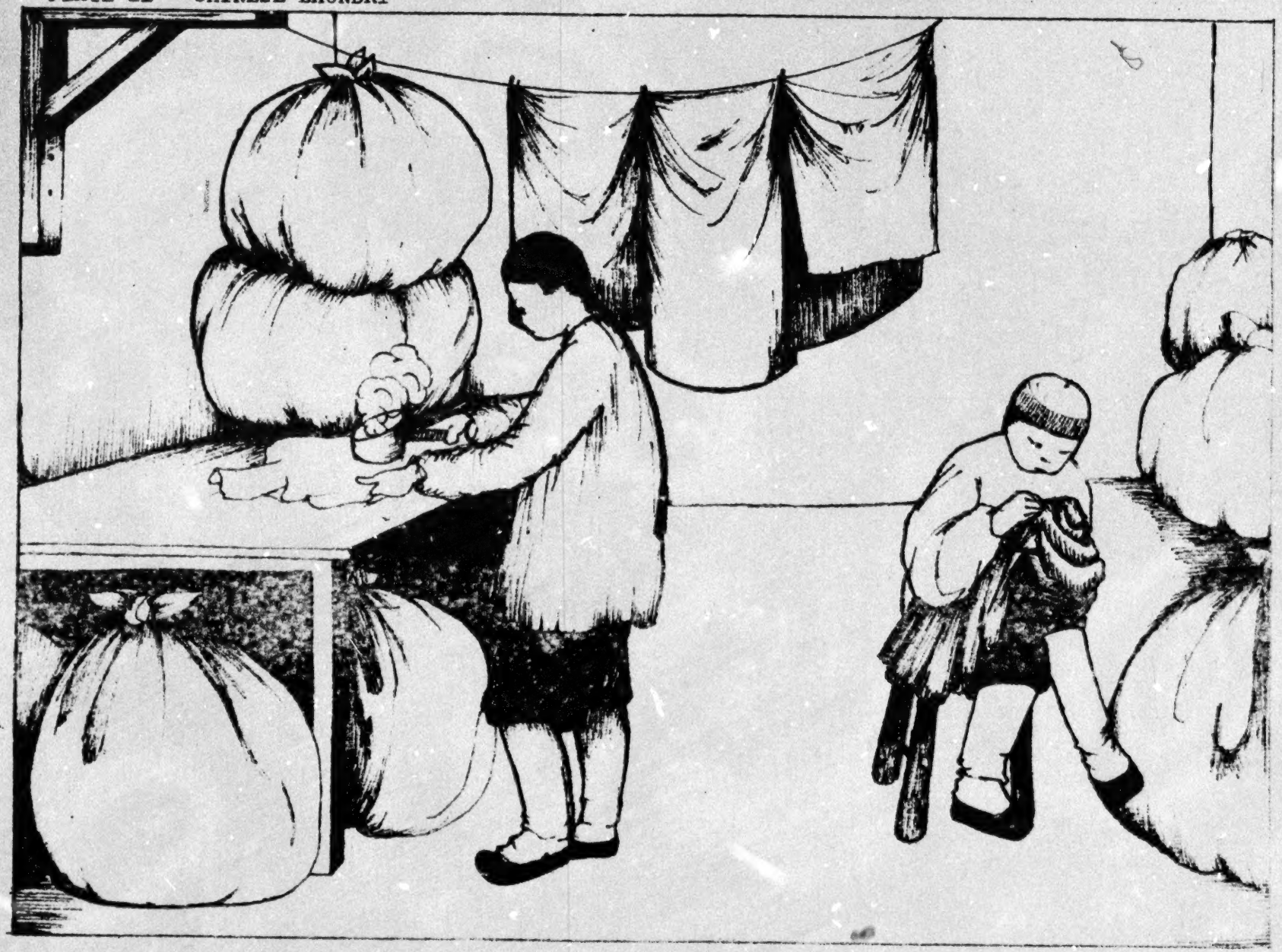


PLATE 22 - EARLY DAYS IN THE CHINESE QUARTERS

PLATE 23 - MAP OF THE UNITED STATES

United States of America

PLATE 24 - MAP OF CALIFORNIA

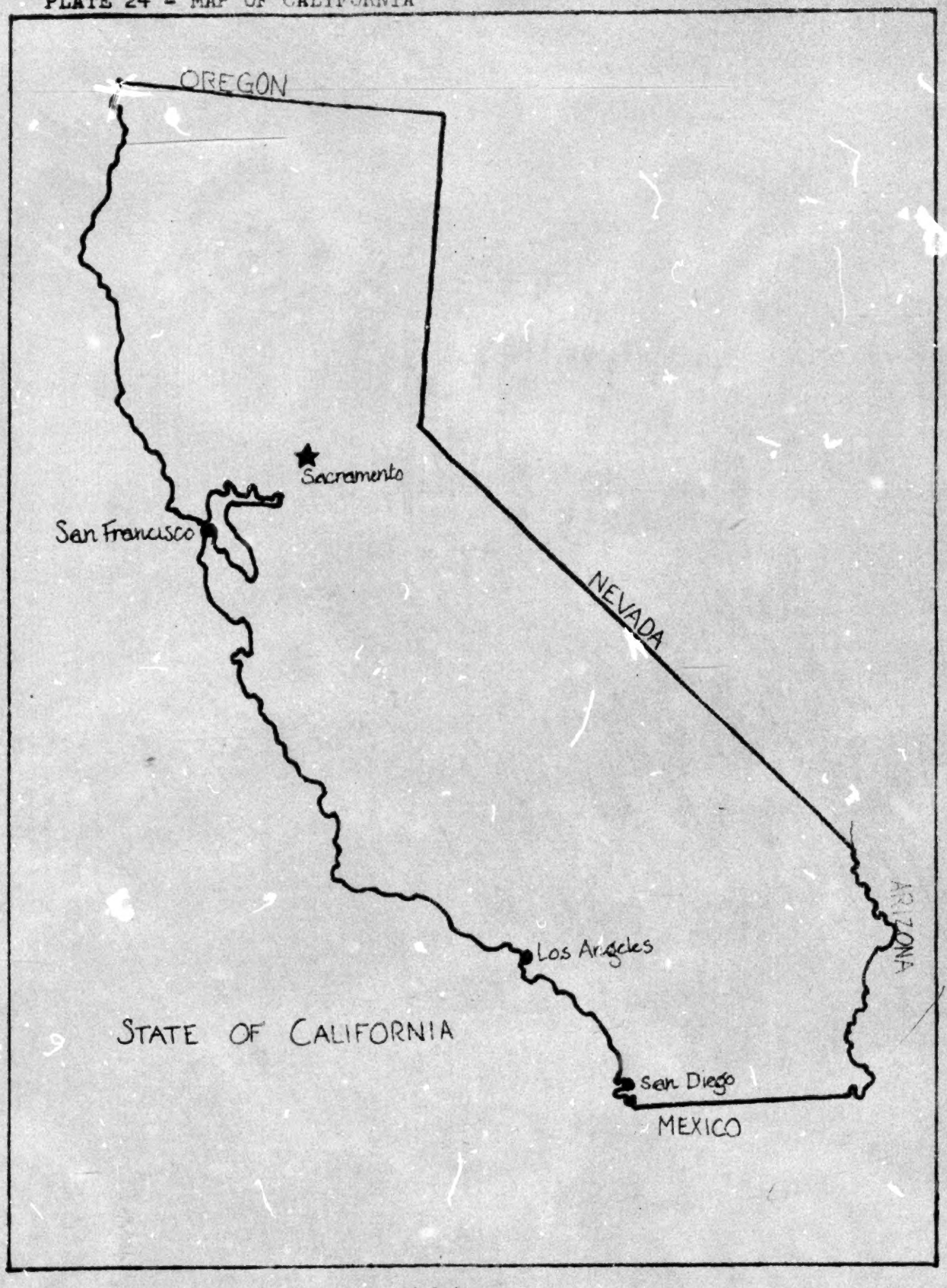


PLATE 25 - MAP OF CALIFORNIA IN RELATIONSHIP TO THE WORLD

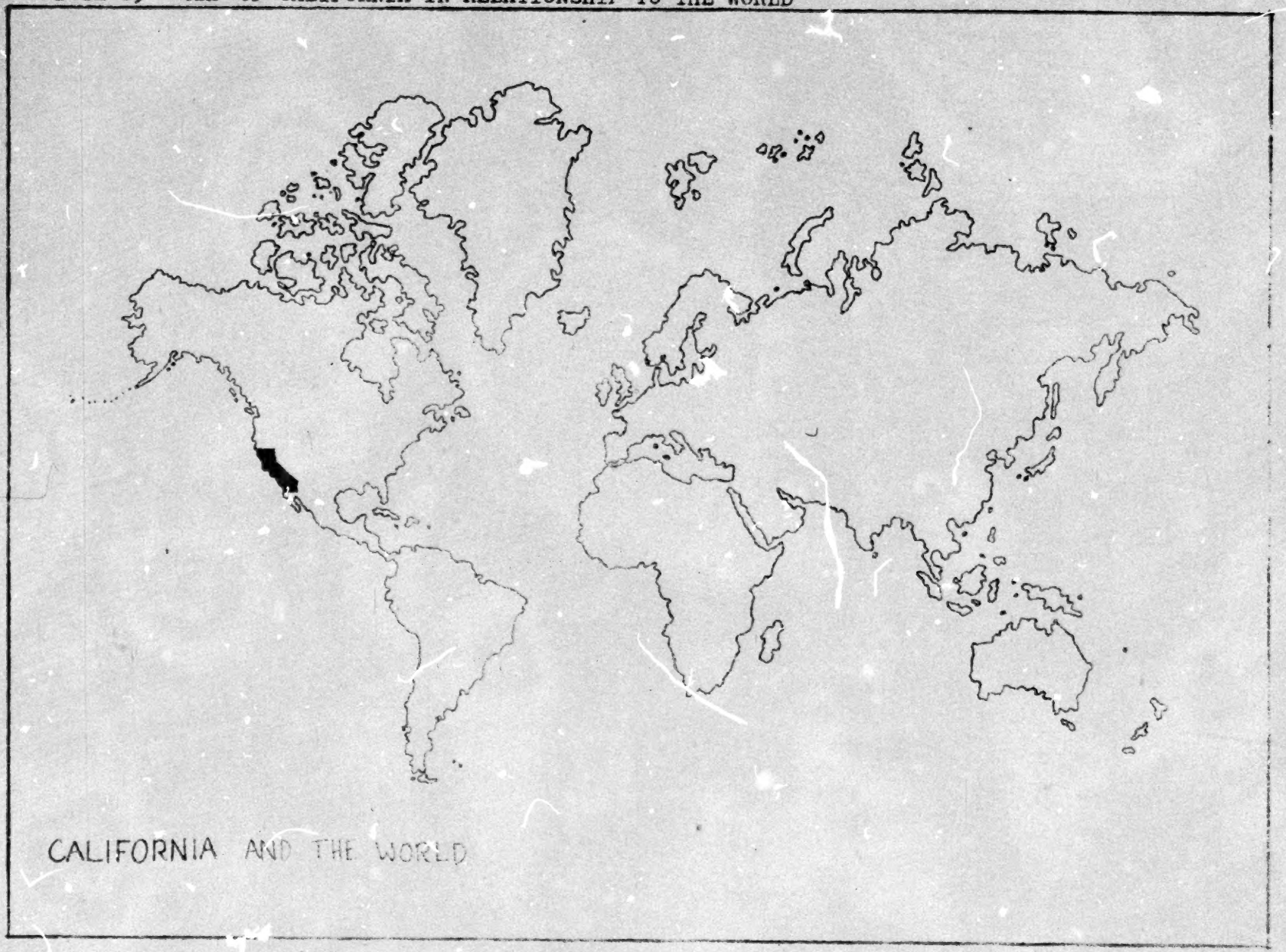
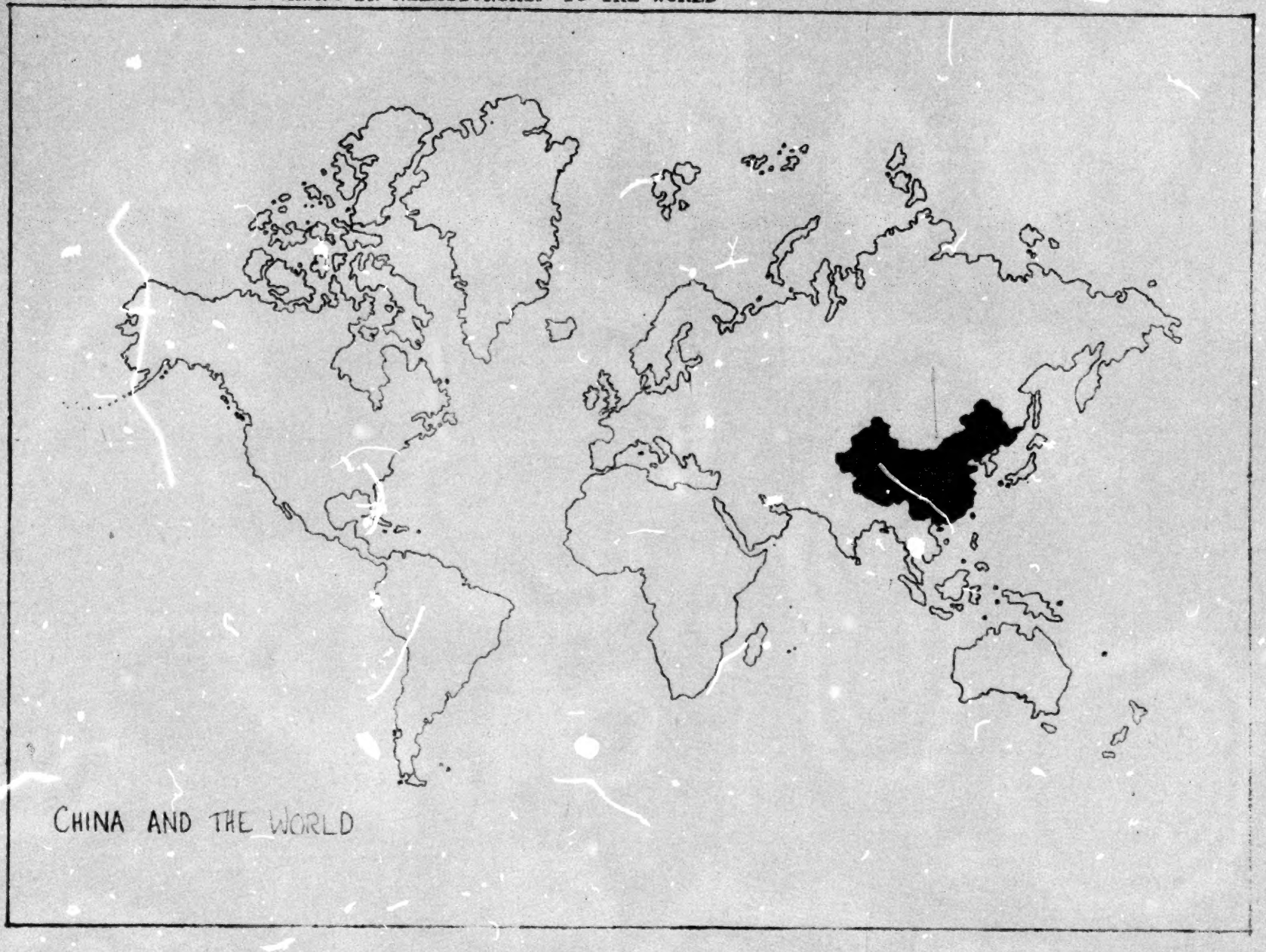



PLATE 26 - MAP OF CHINA IN RELATIONSHIP TO THE WORLD